Golden cross of six gold atoms

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by S. Sarg

BSM

WWW.HELICAL-STRUCTURES.ORG

Gold atom (two views)

BSM

DD1 К561ЛН2

R11

R9 20К

C20

C21 1мкФ **μF**

C23 0,1

+ C22 1000 мкФ X 16В **μF**

fan
Вентилятор1

R10 39К

1 DD1.3

R12 100К

1 DD1.4

C19 10мкФ X 16В **μF**

"Искажение синуса"
sine wave deformation

к 7 ноге мс
to foot 7 of chip

modulation
"Уровень мод."

R13 1,5К

C24 1мкФ **μF**

generator 50 Hz
№4 Блок задающего генератора 50Гц

VT7 KT829A

VT8 KT828A

C13 470мкФ X 16В

C14 470мкФ X 16В

470 μF x 16 v

modulator - amplifier
№2 Усилитель модулятор

modulation coil 50 Hz
L модуляции (50 Гц)

L2

output coil, 220 v, 50 Hz
L вых. ~ 220В 50Гц

La1

Разрядник
P1 **spark gap**

HV

ТВС - 110ПЦ15

9
8
7
6

1

HB Тр3
HV Tr 3

C25 1000мкФ X 16В

R14 6,8 К

C27 22n

C28 0,1

C26 22n

VT9 KT829 A

HV formation
№1 Блок формирования Высокого напряжения

Start "Пуск"
S3

Stop "Стоп"
S4

C31 4700мкФ X 16В

C32 0,1

C30 0,1

C29 + 4700 мкФ X 16В

R15 510

VDS2

3A

Тр22

~10В **v**

~220В **v**

transformer and rectifier
Трансформатор и выпрямитель №3

transformer
Трансформатор

BАТАРЕЯ ЗАПУСКА
Bat1
9В
Start battery

1. Сердечник набран из 20 штук ферромагнитных колец Ø 45 мм проницаемостью 2000 НМ.
   Катушки трансформатора намотаны на отрезок ПВХ трубы, внутренним Ø 46 мм. Длиной 140 мм.
2. Катушка НВ (L2) по всей длине сердечника. Хорошо изолирована.
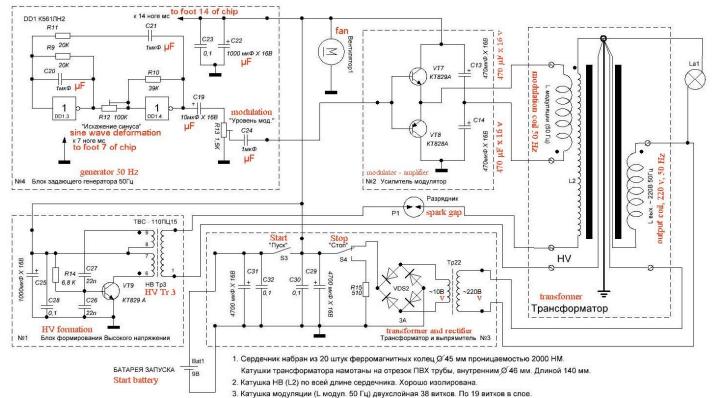3. Катушка модуляции (L модул. 50 Гц) двухслойная 38 витков. По 19 витков в слое.
   Занимает половину каркаса. Диаметр жилы провода 1 мм. Намотка монтажным силовым проводом в ПВХ (ПВ - 3х1)изоляции.
4. Катушка съёма (L вых. 220В 50Гц) - трёхслойная 48 витков. По 16 витков в слое.
   Занимает другую половину каркаса. Диаметр провода в зависимости от нужного тока в нагрузке.
   Количество витков определяет нужное напряжение.Намотка монтажным силовым проводом в ПВХ(ПВ - 3х1.5) изоляции.
5. Разрядник самодельный, из медного провода диаметром 3 мм.
6. Вентилятор компьютерный напряжением 12 вольт.
7. Радиаторы на ключах модулятора - алюминий.
8. Заземление выполнено силовым проводом в ПВХ(ПВ - 3х6) изоляции.

1. Core: pile of 20 ferrite rings OD 45 mm, μ=2000
   The coils wound on PVC tube ID 46 mm, length 140 mm
2. HV coil (L2) wound on total length of the core and perfectly insulated
3. Modulation coil (L, 50 Hz modulation) is two layers coil, 38 turns, 19 turns in each layer
4. Output coil (L out, 220 v, 50 Hz is three layers coil 48 turns, 16 turns in each layer
   It takes second half of carcass. The wire gauge depends on the current needed
   The number of turns determines the tension needed
5. Spark gap is home made from copper wire of 3 mm diameter
6. Fan is 12 v computer fan
7. Radiators are Aluminium
8. Ground made from PVC insulated heavy wire (3x6)

New Formulas, or mayby old ones?   Time Calculations   Saterday May 19, 2007. 09:10 AM.
I don't know.   By Jacques Mols. (NL)

But i found them, this morning.

But first some info:

Every day the Earth rotates around its axle.
Every rotation is 380 degrees.. (380 Degrees = 380 °)
But every rotation is also 24 houres.

Every 24 houres have a duration of 86,400 seconds.

Let' s calculate: 380 ° / 86,400 seconds (Time = T) gives 0,004398148148 ° per second.

So every second the Earth moves   0,004398148148 ° (Degrees = n).

From the Radiation formula Vm1 becomes 29.66762458 km/sec as calculated result.

29.66762458 km/sec multiplied with 2 (R) gives = 59.33524916 diametric value (DV)

Multiply 59.33524916 with PI which gives 186.4071829 km per second (RV) in movent n.
Every second the Earth moves   0,004398148148 ° or 186.4071829 km around it's polair axis.

This 186.4071829 km/sec. must be divided by 0,004398148148 °, which gives the actual size of
the Earth. In this case also 42,383.10684 km2 (M) for the Earth on this moment.

Formula : 380 °/ T = n (Movement Earth in ° per second.)
Vm1 * R = DV   DV * PI = RV   RV / n = M (Size of the Earth.)

The real distance in one year is so 29.66762458 km/sec. multiplied with 31,557,600 seconds, which gives
936,239,029.4 km. (Stands for D = seconds per year.)
The distance in 1 AU = 936,239,029.4 km / Pi = 298,014,138.9 km for the diametre.
The diametre of 298,014,138.9 km divided by 2 (for the radius of)149,007,069.5 km, for 1 AU.

In the Astronomy guide the velocity of the Earth is 29.785 km/sec.
Multiplied with 31,557,600 seconds per year, the distance is 939,943,116 km.
1 AU = 939,943,116 km divided by PI = 299,193,186.3 km diametre, then this result dividing by 2
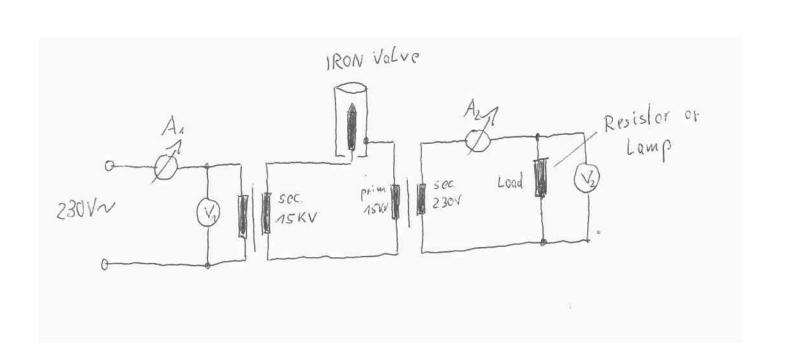for R gives 149,596,593.1 km for 1 AU.

Checking One Year, and the seconds within one day.

380 ° divided by 365.25 days makes 1.040383299 ° movement during one day.
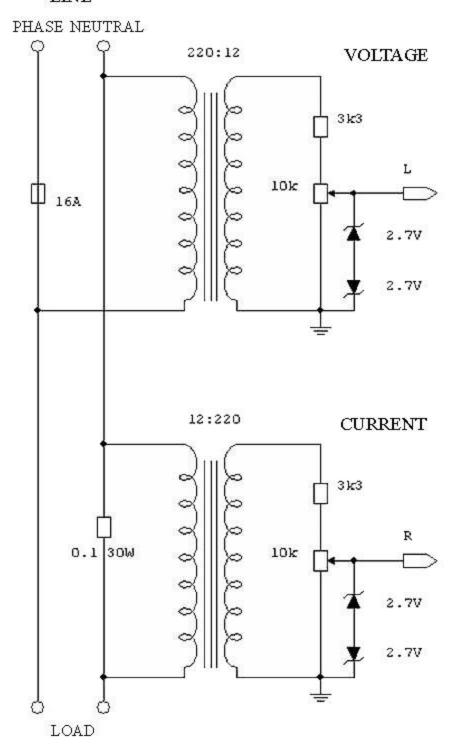In comparisation to the stars.

One Year contains 31,557,600 secs per year by one revolution around the Sun.
31,557,600 / 380 ° makes 83,046.31579 seconds per °.
In one Earth day there are 83,046.31579 seconds multiplied with 1.040383299 ° makes 86,399.97433
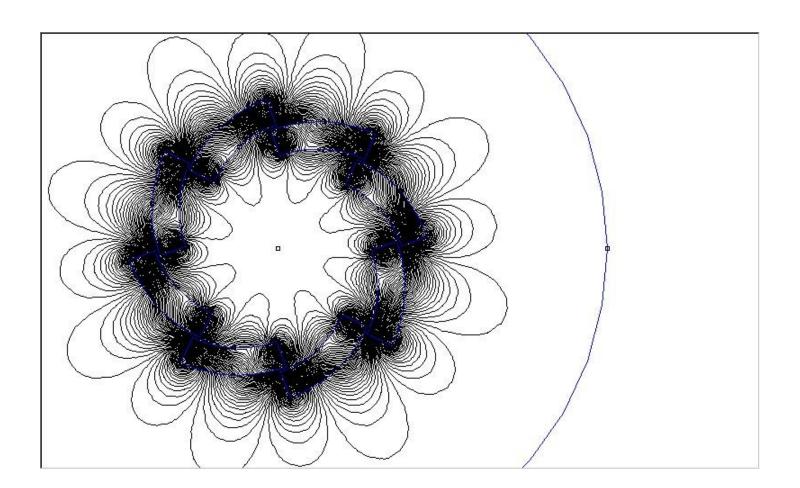seconds per day exactly.

   ° / T = n per day   D / ° = T per °   1 Day = T per ° * n / day = exact secs / day.

These are helping formulas for to check the other formulas, if they are right.

IRON Valve

A₁

A₂

Resistor or Lamp

230V∼

V_1

sec. 15KV

prim 15KV

sec. 230V

Load

V_2

LINE

PHASE NEUTRAL

220:12 VOLTAGE

3k3

10k L

2.7V

2.7V

16A

12:220 CURRENT

3k3

10k R

2.7V

0.1 30W

2.7V

PHASE NEUTRAL

LOAD

Photon Field Elements and Rotary Wave Structure of Matter,

Derived from Planck-Einstein Unity Law

By Max Hinsh, 2113 Woodlawn Ave. Glenside, Pa. 19038

The Planck-Einstein Unity Law is expresed by these two laws:

I. Planck's Law: All parts of the Universe are linked and united by the carriers of the electromagnetic Light Waves the Photons.

II. Einstein's Law: Displacements of Photons take place on a curved path, and this Curvature is an expression of Mass and Energy, and defines the spherical geometry of the Universe, and the Rotary Wave Structure of Matter.

III. Photon Field Elements. Calculations of Einstein, Planck and De Broglie reveal that the number of Photon Field Elements per Unit Volume is reciprocal to the third power of Planck's Constant. All motions and all waves, including those rotary waves known as Photons, are transmitted by the Photon Field Elements. Variation of the Distribution Density accounts for Electric Fields, Curvature of Distribution for Gravitational Fields.

IV. Rotary Wave Structure of Matter. Planck's Law implies that Photons have a Spin, or a rotary motion and according to De Broglie's Law a rotary Electromagnetic Wave. De Broglie's Law implies that all motions and all waves including rotary waves function by Chain Reaction of Electromagnetic Oscillations. This implies that also groups of Photons form Wave Systems as for example Atomic Particle Waves. Spinning Atomic Particles are One Photon Systems which consist of Exterior and Interior Rotary Wave Groups. These Wave Groups travel in opposite directions, in the simplest case two wave groups of velocity c_1 and c_2 with a resulting velocity $v = c_1 - c_2$ which is smaller than Light Velocity and not radiating. The Spin or angular momentum of Atomic Particles is in general half of that of free Lightwave Photons. A Rectifying Interaction of Exterior and Interior Wave Groups accounts for positive and negative Atomic Particles, whereas Neutral Particles as Neutrons and Neutrinos have alternating waves as Exterior Field. Rotary Wave Systems are formed by spinning Atomic Particles as Electrons Protons, Neutrons and Quarks etc. and also by Atoms and Molecules and by Astronomical Bodies as Planets, Stars and Galaxies.

V. Electromagnetic Laws: The Laws of Planck and Einstein and the Electromagnetic Laws of Coulomb, Faraday, Maxwell and the Energy Law of Joule imply:

A) Electric Fields: Displacements of Photons and Photon Field Elements generate Electric Fields (Density Distribution of Photon Field Elements) which are associated with a mechanical force (Curvature Distribution).

B). Magnetic Fields: Displacements of Photons and Photon Field Elements with respect to time generate Magnetic Fields which are associated with a mechanical Impulse Momentum (Time Variation of Force Moment).

VI. Simple Mathematical Expression of Planck's Law: Planck's Law states:
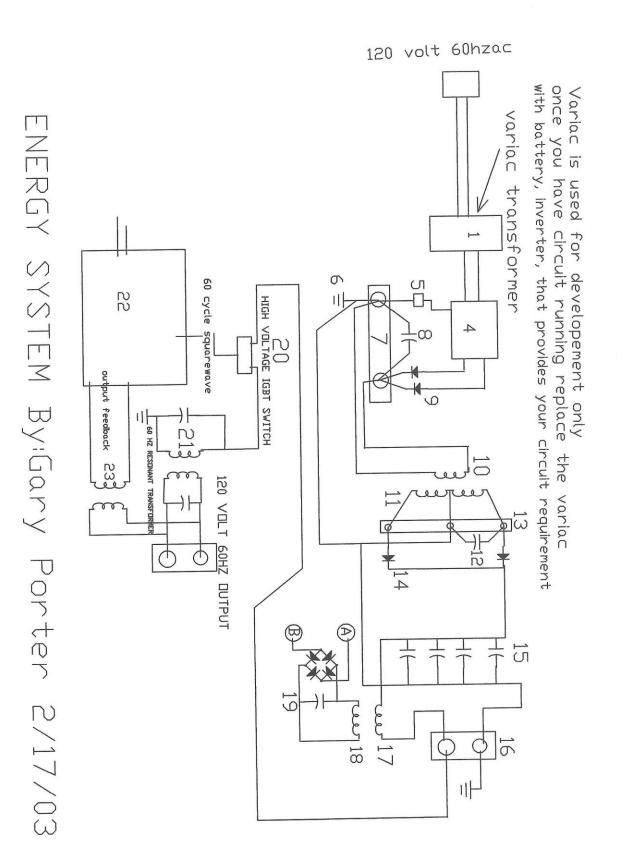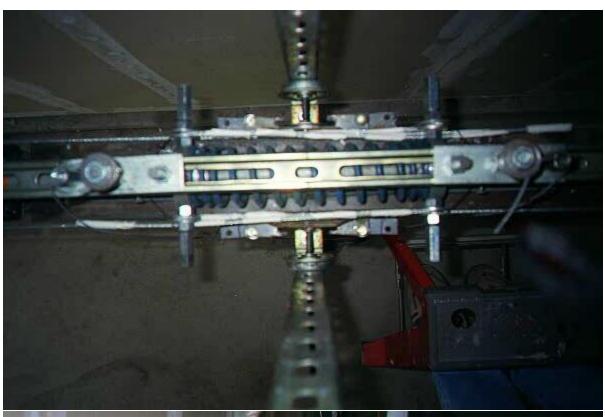
$$W = h f \tag{1}$$

where W is Energy, h: Planck's Constant, f : Frequency. The dimensional expression of h is: $h = 2\pi M R c$ where M is Mass, R : Radius and c : Light Velocity. Since $c = 2\pi R f$ and therefore $R = c / 2\pi f$ and $f = c / 2\pi R$. We note also that the wave length is: $\lambda = c / f$. By substituting in (1) $h = 2\pi M R c$ and $f = c / 2\pi R$ we obtain :

$$W = h f = (2\pi M R c) c / 2\pi R \quad \text{or}$$

$$W = h f = M c^2 \tag{2}$$

This is Einstein's Energy Law derived from Planck's Quantum Law

By substituting in (2) $\lambda = c / f$ we obtain De Broglie's Law:

$$\lambda = h / M c \quad \text{or for velocity } v : \lambda = h / M v \tag{3}$$

Planck-Einstein Number of Photon Field Elements: $n = V / h^3$ (*

Photon Waves in Gravitational and Electric Fields

Note: Moving Oscillations are Waves.Wavelength is irrelevant for rotary motion at small dimensions.

A).Gravitational Fields and Photon Field Elements (*

Photon Centers locate themselves on gravitational Field Lines proportional to $M g$ where M is mass of Photon and g gravitaional Field Strength.

Note: You may ask: Why do not Light Rays fall on the Earth? the answer is : If we could use ordinary rifle power to shoot bullets of not more mass than light rays the bullets would defy gravitation of the Earth and fly beyond the Moon, All motions and all waves including rotary waves are transmitted by Photon Field Elements(*

B). Electric Minus Fields

Photon Centers are displaced in direction of the Field Lines .

Generation of Minus Fields

The Rotary Oscillation Radii of the Photons are on a distance from their centers in such a way that they generate a Minus Field.We call these radii R^- .These R^- Radii are larger than the R^0 Radii for a Zero Field. R^0 radii are reciprocal to frequency.

Rectified Waves are Field of One Photon Positive and Negative Atomic Particles by Interaction of Exterior & Interior Wave Groups(Undulation produces Spin)

C) Electric Plus Fields.

The Photon Centers are displaced in direction of the Field Lines.

Generation of Plus Fields

The rotary oscillation radii have a magnitude R^+ generating a Plus Field. We suggest that R^+ is smaller than the Zero Field Radius R^0 .This would account for an increased Field Spacing for the Plus Field.

D). Free Photons.

The Photon Centers are not displaced in Field-Free Media.

The rotary oscillation radii change their magnitude in such a way that an alternating field with a Minus and Plus Cycle is generated so that the rotary radii alternate between R^- through R^0 and R^+.Light Velocity is proportional to Spacing of Photon Centers and in Vacuum due to Curvature of Universe as indicated by spectral Red Shift of distant Galaxies.

(* Photon Field Elements

According to calculations by Planck,Einstein and De Broglie the number of Photon Field Elements per Volume V is: $n = V / h^3$ where h is Planck's constant (A.Haas : Matter Waves and Quantum Mechanics) .

Ditribution of Photon Field Elements: Increased Density accounts for Minus Electri Fields;Decreased Density for Plus Fields; Curvature of Distribution accounts for Gravitation.

Experimental Verification

By us previously reviewed Interaction of Exterior and Interior Rotary Wave Groups for explanation of Rectifying - Charge Effect of Atomic Particles accounts for A.D.Krisch's Proton Collision Experiments which reveal that Protons have a spinning Core and when spinning in opposite direction pass through each other as if transparent (Scient.Am.May 1979)
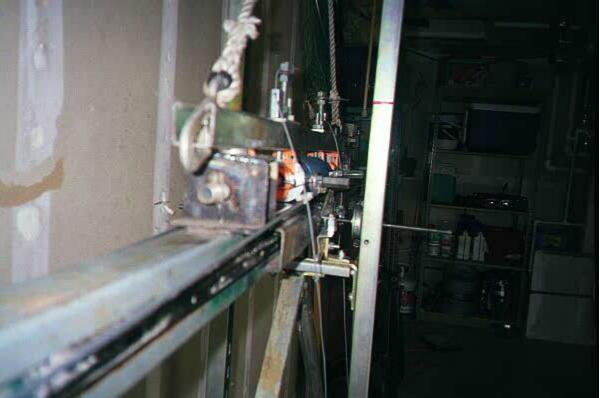
120 volt 60hzac

Variac is used for developement only
once you have circuit running replace the variac
with battery, inverter, that provides your circuit requirement

variac transformer

ENERGY SYSTEM By:Gary Porter 2/17/03

1

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

A

B

60 cycle squarewave

HIGH VOLTAGE IGBT SWITCH
20

60 HZ RESONANT TRANSFORMER
21

22

output feedback
23

120 VOLT 60HZ OUTPUT

ENERGY SYSTEM PARTS LIST

1. Variac Transformer

11. L2 BARKER/WILLIAMSON 2404TL
321-639-1510 center 4 turns removed to make center tap

4. NEON TRANSFORMER N,GLANTZ

not with ground fault detection

5. SPARK GAP EPCOS

6. EARTH GROUND

7. TEMINAL BLOCK

8. APPROXIMATE CAP HV 2KV 1.5UF

9. HV DIODES

10. L1 1/4 OF L2 ON 2"PVC 4turns

12. CAP 5KV .5UF

13. TERMINAL BLOCK

14. HV DIODES

15. HV CAP SELF HEALING

16. TERMINAL BLOCK

17. CHOKE COIL 3" DIA

18. RESONANT COIL BATTERY OR CAP RECHARGING

19. TUNED TO L1 RF TO BATTERY OR CAP

20. HV SWITCH SERIES IGBT'S with snubbers

21. 60 HZ RESONANT ISOLATION TRANSFORMER

CORE MAGNETIC METALS 800-331-0278

22. CONTROL LOGIC

23. STEPDOWN TRANSFORMER

Loop #1

Loop #2

12

Compressor

W_{comp}

Ambient
Air In

11

Heat
Exchanger
"A"

Ambient
Air Out

15

Heat
Exchanger
"B"

13

Exp.
Valve

22

Pump

W_{pump}

14

21

Heat
Exchanger
"C"

23

Turbine

W_{turb}

24
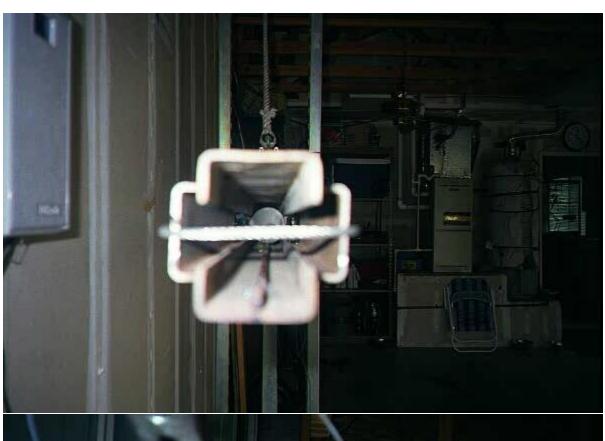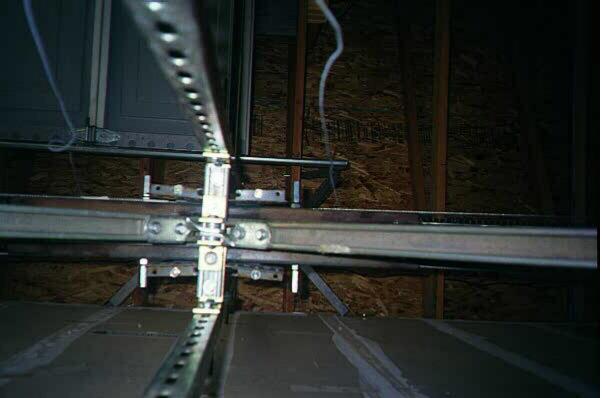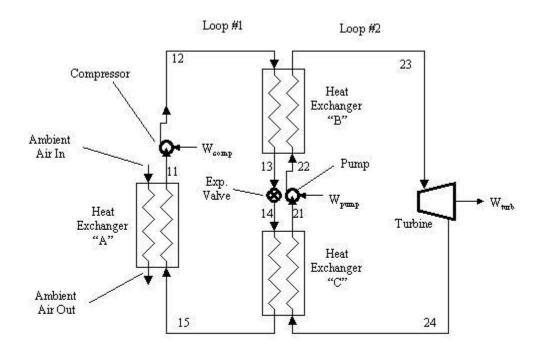
The cycle efficiency is then

$$\eta_R = \frac{_3w_4 + _1w_2}{|_1q_3|} = \frac{522.7 - 0.099}{2591.9} = 0.202 = 20.2\%$$

A similar analysis can be carried through for the refrigerant 12 cycle; a cycle efficiency of 15.9 percent results.

The various work, heat transfer, and quality terms found in the calculation are gathered in this table:

	Steam	Refrigerant 12
$_3w_4$, kJ/kg	522.7	26.90
$_2q_{2'}$, kJ/kg	335.1	94.00
$_2q_3$, kJ/kg	2256.7	61.84
$_1w_2$, kJ/kg	−0.099	−2.09
x_4	0.8434	0.9301
η_R, %	20.2	15.9

A Carnot cycle operating between the same two temperature limits would have an efficiency of

$$\eta_C = 1 - \frac{293}{373} = 0.214 = 21.4\%$$

Comments

In determining the efficiency of the Rankine cycle, the pump work is included in the net work done by the cycle. The pump may not be driven by energy derived from the cycle itself, as was the case, for example, with the compressor in the Brayton cycle. The pump work for the steam cycle is very small in comparison with the energy required to heat and vaporize the working fluid. In steam plants in particular, then, pump work can usually be neglected in determining the cycle efficiency. For other working fluids, pump work can become significant; and for the refrigerant 12 cycle, it is 7.8 percent of the work done by the turbine.

A further observation is that the simple Rankine cycle efficiency for steam of 20.2 percent approaches the Carnot efficiency of 21.4 percent more closely than does the refrigerant 12 efficiency of 15.9 percent, even though both Rankine cycles work between the same two temperatures. Obviously the choice of working fluid is important. Again, referring to the table of energies, we see that 87.1 percent of the energy added in the steam cycle is added during the constant-temperature vaporization process. For refrigerant 12, only 39.7 percent of the energy is added during vaporization. Thus, for the refrigerant 12 cycle much of the energy is added at temperatures below the maximum. To most closely approach the Carnot

1-2 HOW A MECHANICAL REFRIGERATOR OPERATES

Before studying the operation of the mechanical refrigerator, it is important to understand the physical and thermal properties of mechanisms and substances used to extract heat.

Removing heat from inside a refrigerator is somewhat like removing water from a leaking canoe. A sponge may be used to soak up the water. The sponge is held over the side, squeezed, and the water is released overboard. The operation may be repeated as often as necessary to transfer the water from the canoe into the lake.

In a refrigerator, heat instead of water is transferred. Inside the refrigerator, heat is absorbed, "soaked up," by the liquid refrigerant in the evaporator (cooling unit). This happens as the refrigerant changes from a liquid to a vapor (gas), Fig. 1-1.

After the refrigerant has absorbed heat and has turned into a vapor, it is pumped into the condensing unit located outside the refrigerated space. Here it is compressed. The heat is "squeezed" out by high pressure and high temperature. Then it is cooled in the condenser. This cycle repeats until the desired temperature is obtained.

Heat gets into a refrigerator in many ways. It leaks in

1997

Table 7 Comparative Refrigerant Performance per Ton of Refrigeration[a]

No.	Refrigerant — Chemical Name or Composition (% by mass)	Evaporator Pressure, psia	Condenser Pressure, psia	Compression Ratio	Net Refrigerating Effect, Btu/lb	Refrigerant Circulated, lb/min	Liquid Circulated, in³/min	Specific Volume of Suction Gas, ft³/lb	Compressor Displacement, cfm	Power Consumption, hp	Coefficient of Performance	Comp. Discharge Temp., °F
170	Ethane	236.410	674.710	2.85	69.27	2.88704	289.1266	0.5344	1.543	1.733	2.72	123
744	Carbon dioxide	332.375	1045.360	3.15	57.75	3.46320	158.5272	0.2639	0.914	1.678	2.81	156
13B1	Bromotrifluoromethane	77.820	264.128	3.39	28.45	7.02901	129.7814	0.3798	2.669	1.134	4.16	104
125	Pentafluoroethane	58.870	228.110	3.87	37.69	5.30645	126.8148	0.6281	3.333	1.283	3.67	108
1270	Propylene	52.704	189.440	3.59	123.15	1.62401	90.7048	2.0487	3.327	1.035	4.56	108
290	Propane	42.37	156.820	3.70	120.30	1.66251	95.0386	2.4589	4.088	1.031	4.57	98
502	R-22/115 (48.8/51.2)	50.561	191.290	3.78	44.91	4.45305	103.3499	0.8015	3.569	1.067	4.42	98
22	Chlorodifluoromethane	42.963	172.899	4.02	69.90	2.86144	67.6465	1.2394	3.546	1.011	4.67	128
717	Ammonia	34.170	168.795	4.94	474.20	0.42177	19.6087	8.1790	3.450	0.989	4.77	210
500	R-12/152a (73.8/26.2)	31.064	127.504	4.10	60.64	3.29834	80.1925	1.5022	4.955	1.005	4.69	105
12	Dichlorodifluoromethane	26.505	107.991	4.07	50.25	3.97981	85.2280	1.4649	5.830	0.992	4.75	100
134a	Tetrafluoroethane	23.790	111.630	4.69	64.77	3.08785	71.8199	1.9500	6.021	1.070	4.41	108
124	Chlorotetrafluoroethane	12.960	64.590	4.98	50.93	3.92696	81.1580	2.7140	10.658	1.054	4.47	90
600a	Isobutane	12.924	59.286	4.59	113.00	1.76991	90.0059	6.4189	11.361	1.070	4.41	80
600	Butane	8.176	41.191	5.04	125.55	1.59299	77.7772	10.2058	16.258	0.952	4.95	88
114	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane[b]	6.747	36.493	5.41	43.02	4.64889	89.5631	4.3400	20.176	1.015	4.65	86
11	Trichlorofluoromethane	2.937	18.318	6.24	67.21	2.97592	56.2578	12.2400	36.425	0.939	5.02	110
123	Dichlorotrifluoroethane	2.290	15.900	6.94	61.19	3.26829	62.3495	14.0800	46.018	0.974	4.84	94
113	Trichlorotrifluoroethane[b]	1.006	7.884	7.83	52.08	3.84047	68.5997	26.2845	100.945	1.105	4.27	86

Notes: [a]Based on 5 °F evaporation and 86 °F condensation. [b]Saturated suction except R-113 and R-114. Enough superheat was added to give saturated discharge.

Twin Cities Campus

Department of Mechanical Engineering
Institute of Technology

125 Mechanical Engineering
111 Church Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0111
612-625-0705
Fax: 612-624-1398

August 27, 1997

Mr. Boyd Cantrell
1412 30th Venue, SE
Albany, OR 97321-6012

Rec. 8-30-97

Re: "Thermo-Dyne"

Dear Mr. Cantrell:

I was given your diagram and brief description of the "Thermo-Dyne" apparatus to review from Ms. Stafford at ASHRAE.

I believe this is a manifestation of a perpetual motion machine of the second kind(PMM2). This device absorbs heat from a single thermal reservoir(the atmosphere) and converts all of this energy into work. It is impossible to operate such a device, regardless of how it may be configured, as this violates the second law of thermodynamics. A brief discussion is attached from a thermodynamics text by Wark.

I am sorry to provide you with such discouraging news but every good engineer with expertise in thermodynamics should give you the same advice.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Kuehn
Professor & Director of Graduate Studies
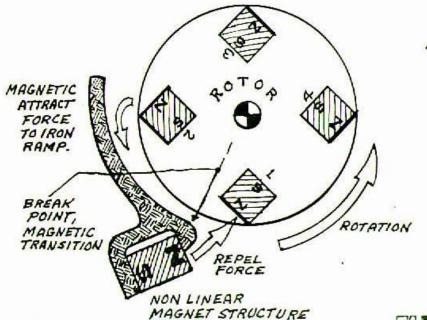
encls.

cc: R. E. Stafford w/encls.

NON ELECTRIC PERMANENT MAGNET MOTOR -- IT REALLY WORKS!
FOUR PROVEN INDIVIDUAL CONCEPTS UNIFIED INTO A SINGLE FUNCTION.

MAGNETIC ATTRACT FORCE TO IRON RAMP.

BREAK POINT, MAGNETIC TRANSITION

NON LINEAR MAGNET STRUCTURE

REPEL FORCE

ROTOR

ROTATION
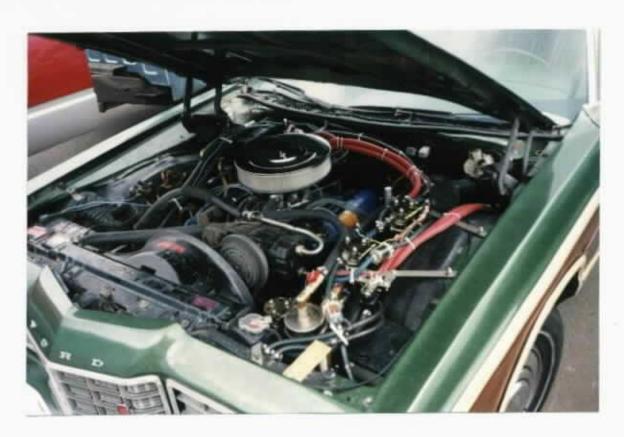
BACKGROUND REF:
H. JOHNSON
T. BEARDEN
J. BEDINI
R. COLE

B.A.S.E.

Figure 1: Circuit diagram
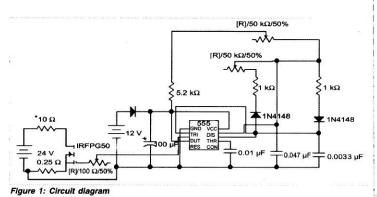
Parts list for experiment

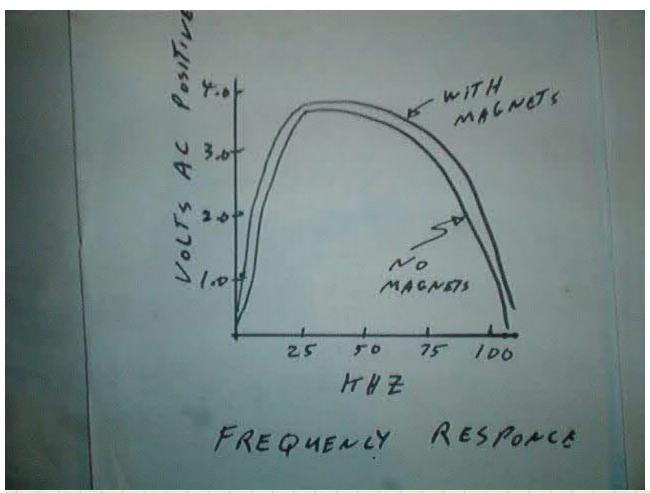|	Value	Farnell code
R1	50K Pot 10 turn	351-817
R2	50K Pot 10 turn	351-817
R3	1 K .25w	509-164
R4	1 K .25w	509-164
R5	5K1 .25W	509-164
Preset	100R	614-622
Load	10R	*As per description
Shunt	1R 2W x4	Connected in parallel
Caps		
C1	100µF/16V	228-503
C2	10nF	579-129
C3	33nF	579-154
C4	47nF	579-166
Semiconductors		
D1	1N4007	365-282
D2	1N4148	368-118
D3	1N4148	368-118
U1	NE555	409-364
Q1	IRFPG50	355-744
Batteries		
B1	12V	174-804
B2	24V 2x12V 20ah	Battery Centre
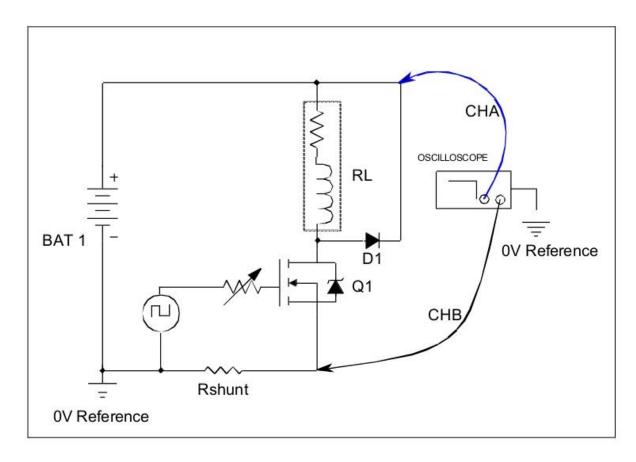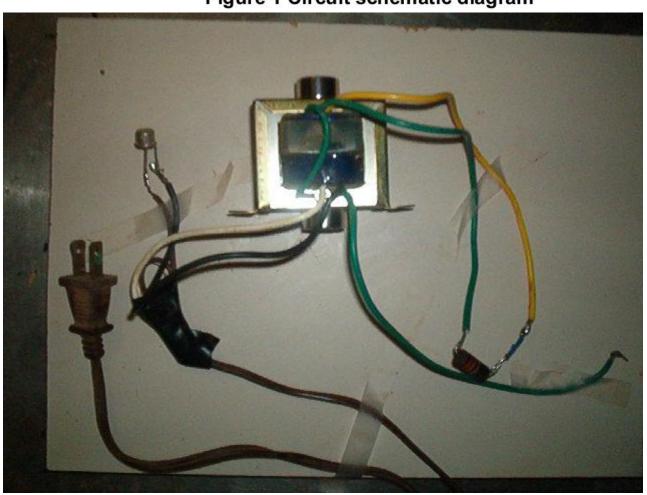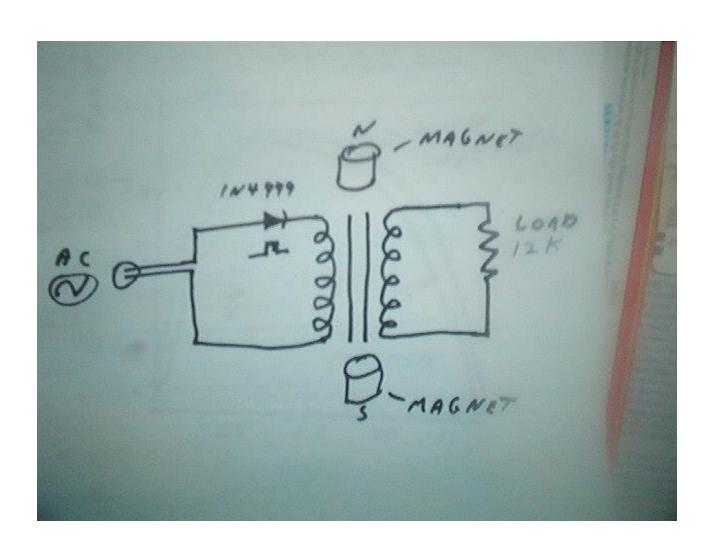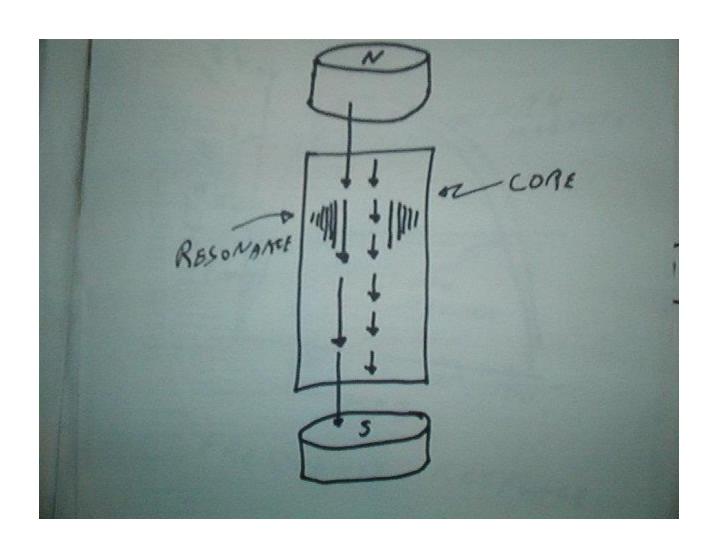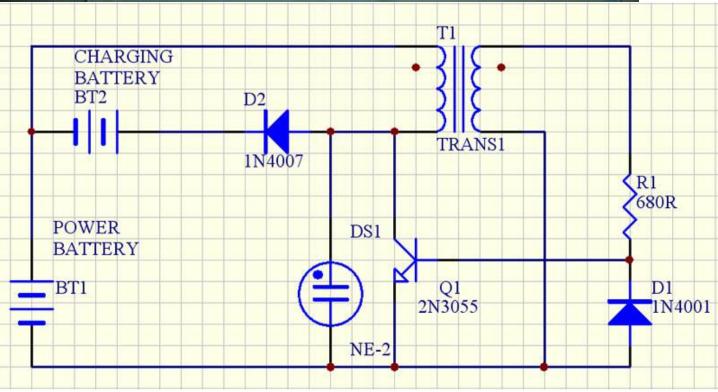
Figure 1 Circuit schematic diagram

AC

IN4999
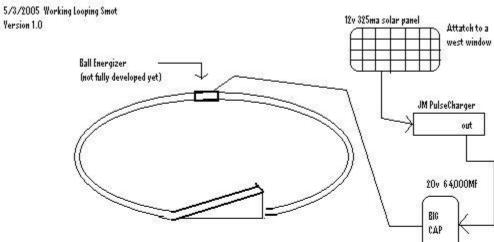
N — MAGNET

S — MAGNET

LOAD
12K

N

RESONANCE

CORE

S

FREQUENCY RESPONCE

Density Plot: |B|, Tesla

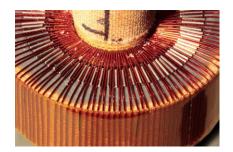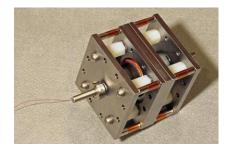|	
9.500e-002 : >1.000e-001	
9.000e-002 : 9.500e-002	
8.500e-002 : 9.000e-002	
8.000e-002 : 8.500e-002	
7.500e-002 : 8.000e-002	
7.000e-002 : 7.500e-002	
6.500e-002 : 7.000e-002	
6.000e-002 : 6.500e-002	
5.500e-002 : 6.000e-002	
5.000e-002 : 5.500e-002	
4.500e-002 : 5.000e-002	
4.000e-002 : 4.500e-002	
3.500e-002 : 4.000e-002	
3.000e-002 : 3.500e-002	
2.500e-002 : 3.000e-002	
2.000e-002 : 2.500e-002	
1.500e-002 : 2.000e-002	
1.000e-002 : 1.500e-002	
5.000e-003 : 1.000e-002	
<0.000e+000 : 5.000e-003	

Adsitt Magnetic Ramped Motor
Single Rotor Design

Free Run Area

Diminishing Magnetic Strength area

Rotor

Netic Alloy

Bearing

TOP VIEW

Bearing

Rotor

SIDE VIEW

5/3/2005 Working Looping Smot
Version 1.0

Ball Energizer
(not fully developed yet)

12v 325ma solar panel

Attatch to a west window

JM PulseCharger

out

20v 64,000MF

BIG CAP

SMOT Ramp ^

Joe's Looping Smot system.
Copyright 2005.

The ball will loop as long as you live :)

Version 1.0

Close-ups show horizontal seam in ferrite magnet cylinder.

It may contain central neodymium magnets
and carry their flux to the system.   Cylinder was not dismantled.

Body contains steel pole pieces separated by nonferrous metal.
Cylinder magnetic attraction is strongest in directions shown.

Magnet is on. Field couples to pole pieces and out to hold the screwdriver.

Magnet is off. Field is shunted on both sides through the pole pieces.

Geometry of pole pieces and cylinder magnet is carefully matched so that the transition from on to off is very smooth.
This smoothness occurs only while the pole pieces are against steel.
When holding the unit away from steel, the knob turns with significant resistance and settles strongly in the off position.

VOOFEE EXPERIMENT #3 : FAILURE

By Tom Schum, January 20, 2009

Two coils were wound thru extra holes in the pole piece of the radial field magnet assy BEI LA12-12-006Z.
Each coil was 24 turns of 32AWG copper magnet wire.
Each coil measured about 124 uH, resistance = 1.34 ohms.

System was suspended on monofilament fishing line so it could rotate very easily. Suspension can be seen in photo below.
First test was with coils in series. No rotation was seen.
Second test was with coils still in series, but one coil reversed.
Still, no rotation was seen.

Verifying the Voofee experiment

Voicecoil linear actuator
BEI LA12-12-006Z

Commercial linear voicecoil actuator
was modified as shown, wire was
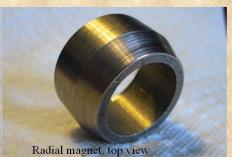installed as shown, and connected
to a battery.

Wire moved up with one polarity
and down with the opposite polarity.
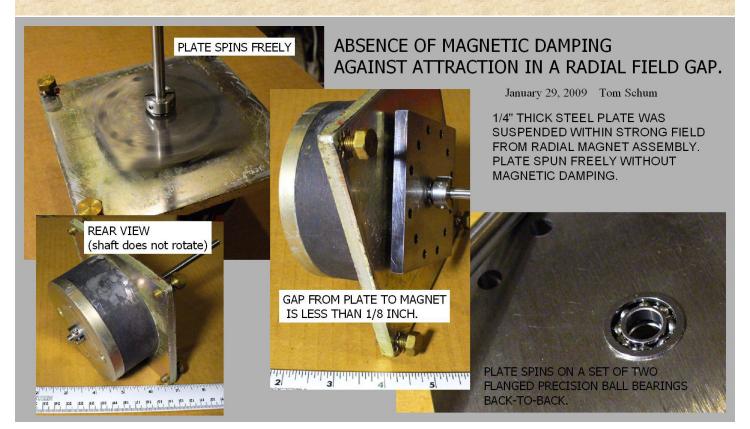
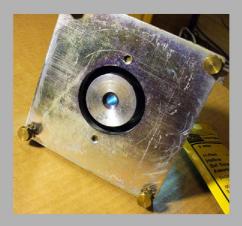Force on the wire was not a torque.

January 17, 2009, by Tom Schum

Wire placement for Voofee experiment

Radial magnet, bottom view

Radial magnet, top view

Hole

Center pole piece with new hole added

ABSENCE OF MAGNETIC DAMPING AGAINST ATTRACTION IN A RADIAL FIELD GAP.

January 29, 2009   Tom Schum

1/4" THICK STEEL PLATE WAS
SUSPENDED WITHIN STRONG FIELD
FROM RADIAL MAGNET ASSEMBLY.
PLATE SPUN FREELY WITHOUT
MAGNETIC DAMPING.

PLATE SPINS FREELY

REAR VIEW
(shaft does not rotate)

GAP FROM PLATE TO MAGNET
IS LESS THAN 1/8 INCH.

PLATE SPINS ON A SET OF TWO
FLANGED PRECISION BALL BEARINGS
BACK-TO-BACK.

RADIAL MAGNET ASSEMBLY (WITH ADDED THRU-HOLE)

Rear is 4" diameter, overall thickness is 2.125", front plate is 5/16" thick and 5" square. Magnet is probably alnico.
Brass screws held it together, but these screws have been drilled out to allow machining work to be done to the center pole.

Hole has been added, with mount cutout for flanged metric ball-bearing. Gap has been machined larger,
and is now 1/4" wide. Its original width was about 1/16". Gap outside diam is 2.109"

FINDING THE COUNTERFORCE IN THE VOOFEE EXPERIMENT
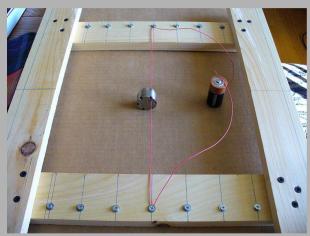
Step 1: Applying current, wire moved opposite to direction field assy moved, indicating an equal and opposite counterforce.
        Movement of field assy appeared as a rotation by 1 degree or so, limited by size of hole wire passed thru.
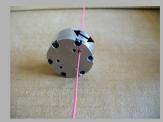Step 2: After immobilizing the wire, field assy rotated in response to current, without visible motion of wire.
        Direction of rotation depended on direction of current flow thru the immobile wire.

By Tom Schum January 24, 2009

Motion (rotation) of radial field assy (wire immobile).
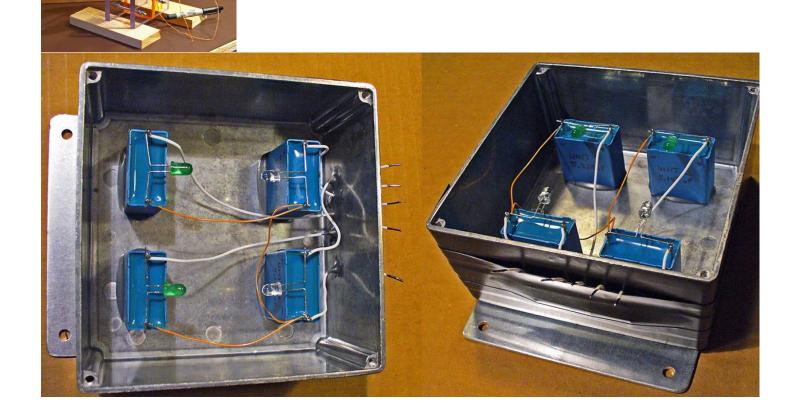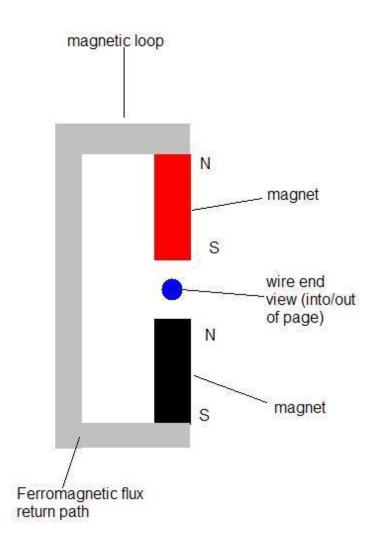
Wire (stretched taut in a frame) passes thru radial field assy.   Wire exit   Step 2 : making wire immobile

Low-Cost Gauss Meter Probe

February 22, 2009   Tom Schum

ALLEGRO
A1301 OR A1302
HALL SENSOR

33.2K

1000pF

0.022uF

10uF 16V

POS_5V   GND   OUTPUT

Requires 5VDC at 11mA

33.2K and 0.022uF determine frequency response (300Hz typ)

Tek   ⬛ Stop   M Pos: 1.290s   CH4

Coupling
DC

STILL FAST ENOUGH FOR A SCOPE!

BW Limit
Off
200MHz

ZERO GAUSS >>>

Volts/Div
Coarse

Probe
1X

SCANNING 3 PCS AMAZINGMAGNETS.COM TYPE R500B

Invert
Off

N   S   N   S   N   S

M 250ms   CH4 2.08V
CH4 1.00V   23-Feb-09 20:32   <10Hz

1000 pF   10uF 16V

0.022uF   33.2K   A1302KUA-T
1.3mV / Gauss
This is the measurement face.

magnetic loop

N

magnet

S

wire end
view (into/out
of page)

N

magnet

S

linear homopolar motor,
expanded view

Ferromagnetic flux
return path

Clifton Pinter

magnetic shielding

magnetic shielding

high voltage linear
homopolar coil

magnet,
south pole
out of page

magnet, north
pole out of page
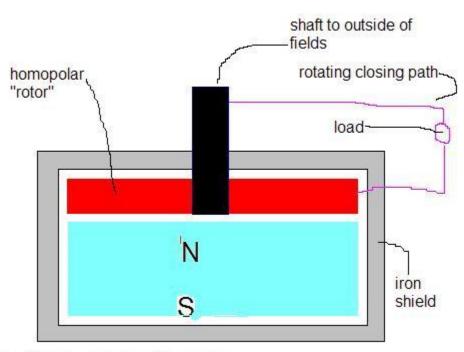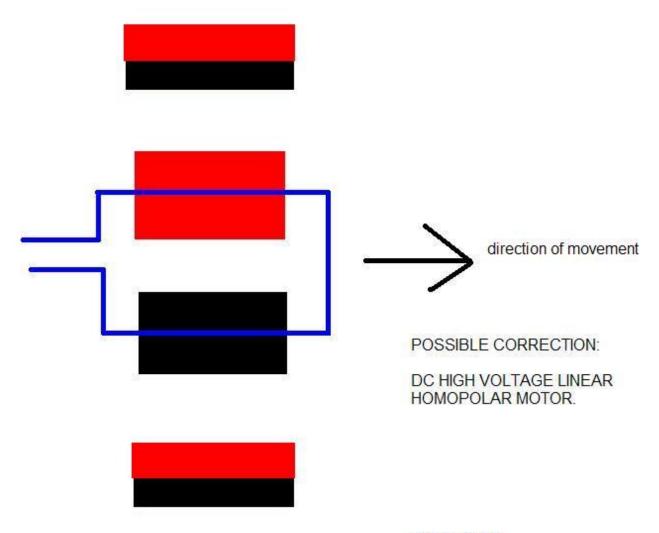
Electron Source,
Radioactive decay

Electron sink,
radioactive decay

NOTE: ANY PATENTABLE ASPECTS
ARE HEREBY DECLARED "IN
THE PUBLIC DOMAIN"

HIGH VOLTAGE, LINEAR
HOMOPOLAR MOTOR SUB-LIGHT
SPEED DRIVE
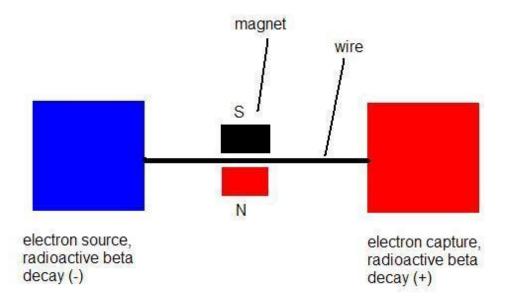
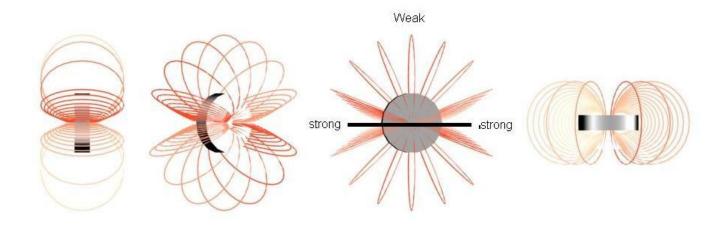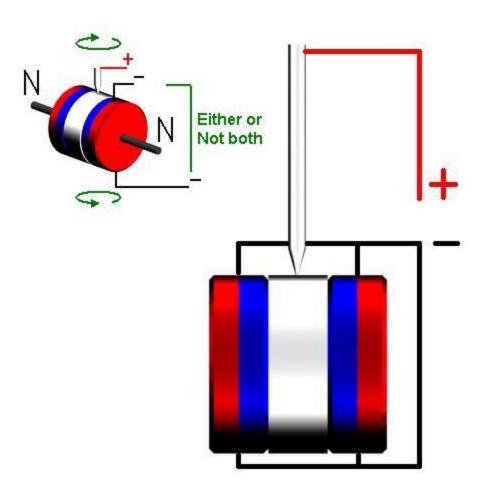Possibly necessary magnetic
Shielding improvement

Clifton Pinter

leyden jar   leyden jar

magnet

wire

S

N

electron source,
radioactive beta
decay (-)

electron capture,
radioactive beta
decay (+)

radioactive decay linear homopolar
motor sub-light speed drive

Note: Any patentable aspects
are hereby declared "in the
public domain"

Clifton Pinter

shaft to outside of
fields

rotating closing path

homopolar
"rotor"

load

N

S

iron
shield

note: all parts rotate together as one.

direction of movement

POSSIBLE CORRECTION:

DC HIGH VOLTAGE LINEAR HOMOPOLAR MOTOR.

Clifton Pinter

Weak

strong

strong

Weak

N

N

+

−

Either or
Not both

−

+

−

Correct Layout of Toroid EM field

Coil Rotation

N

S
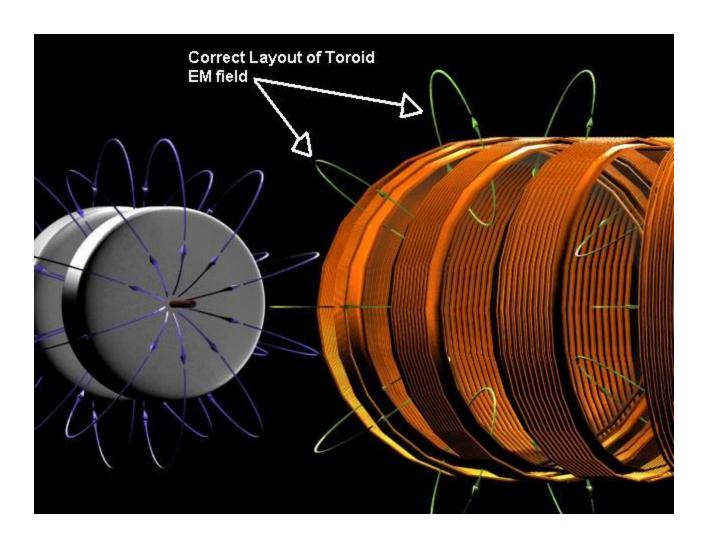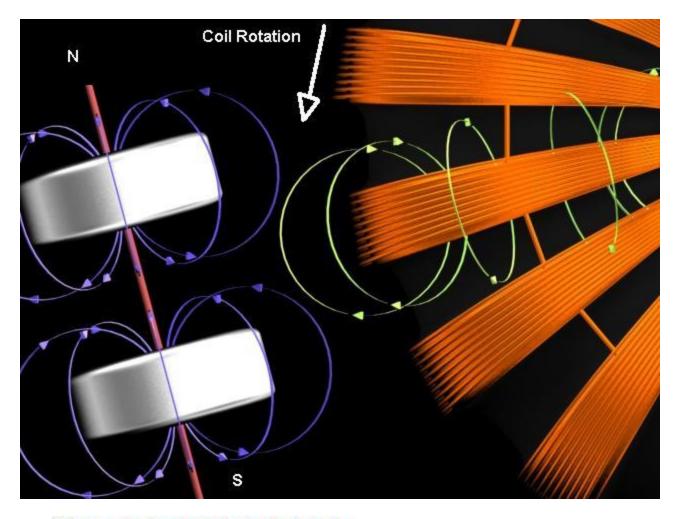
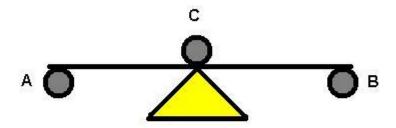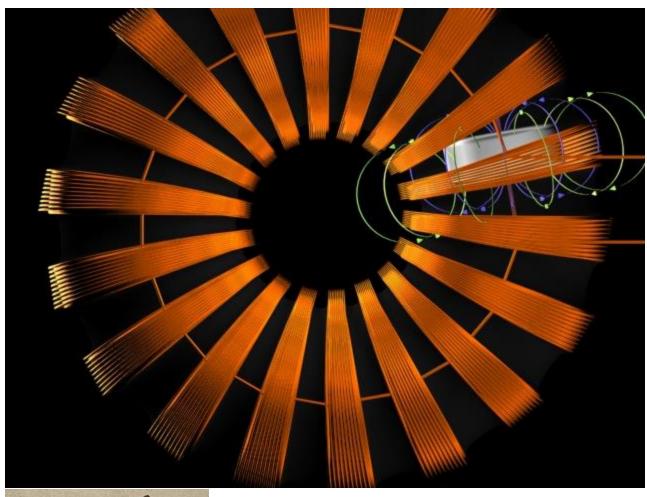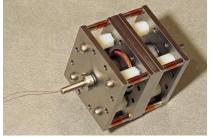**Why over balancing wheels dont work.**

C

A   B
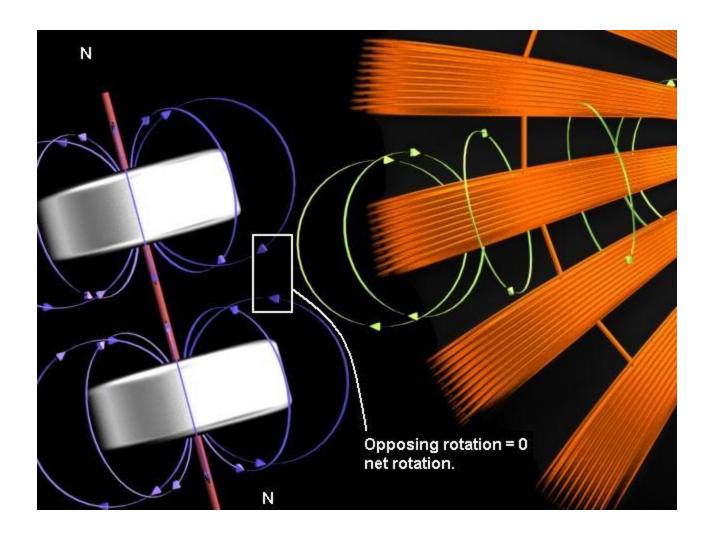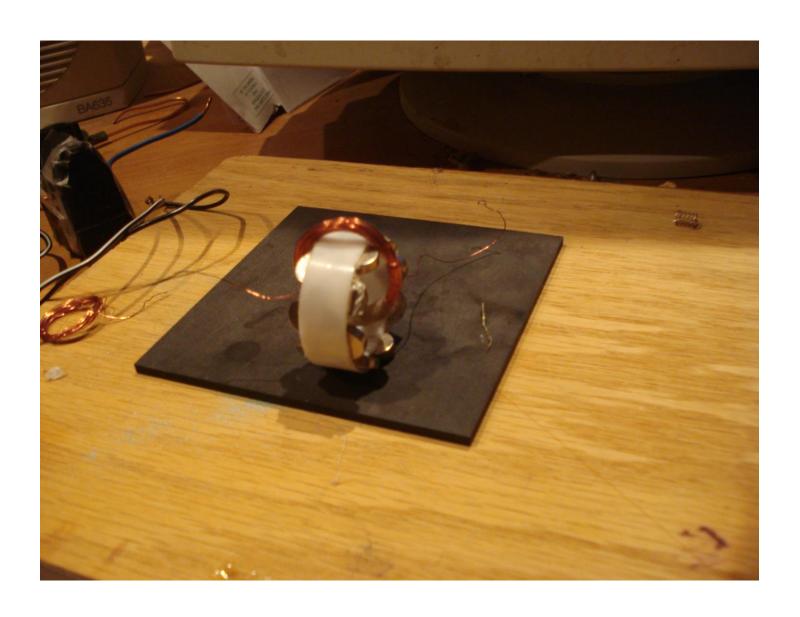
Ball A, B, and C all weigh the same. Ball A and B are set equadistant from a fulcrum. Ball C must move in both directions. All the energy that is required to move ball C MUST come from either ball A, B, or both. Gravity will have an influence on the system.
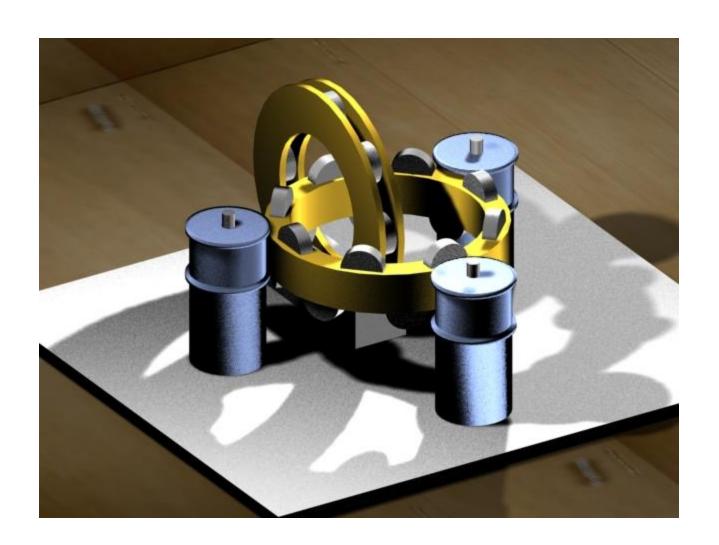
If you cannot figure out how to oscillate ball C back and forth between ball A and B without adding energy to the system, you have failed and will fail at creating an overbalanced wheel. This is the first problem you should solve before even thinking about drawing up an overbalanced wheel.
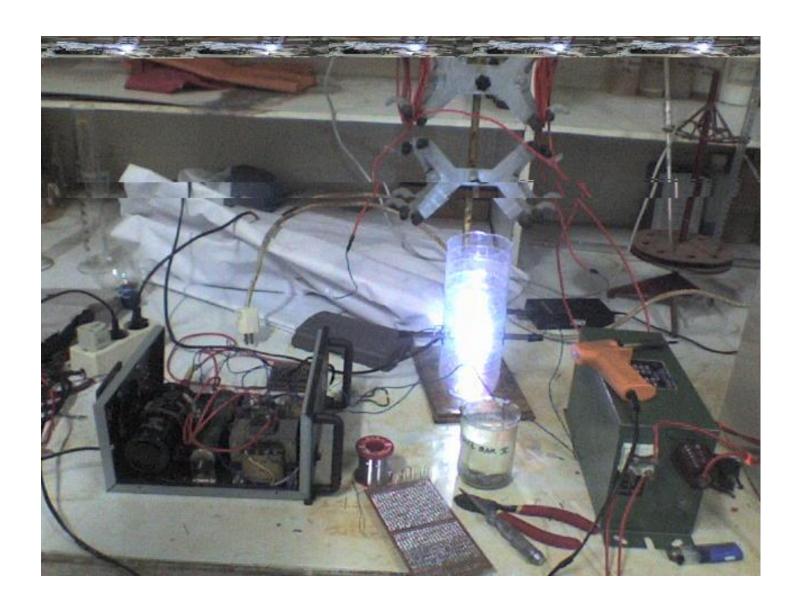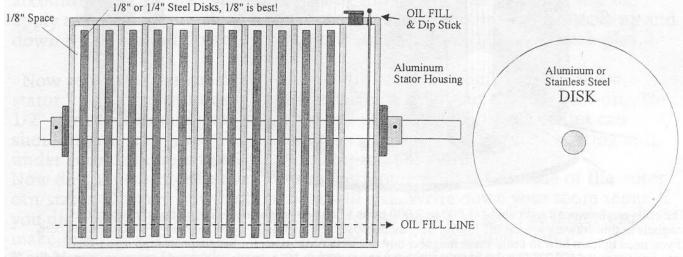
Opposing rotation = 0
net rotation.

N   Opposing Direction =   S
      Attraction

S   N

N   Same direction =   N
      repulsion

S   S

N

opposing
direction =
attraction

S

N

Same
Direction =
repulsion

N

FUELLESS HEATER

MODEL " D "

Rick has just designed a better way of
making these heaters, They produce
much more heat at a faster rate and are
higher efficient They are a little
more difficult to build but
well worth the effort.

Looks like an electric
motor but heats up
like a heater and sits
in a horizontal
position.

You can use the
same outer stator shell
as our Fuelless Engine
has. #362, $16.95

MORE COMPACT & PORTABLE

Aluminum
Chamber
DISKS

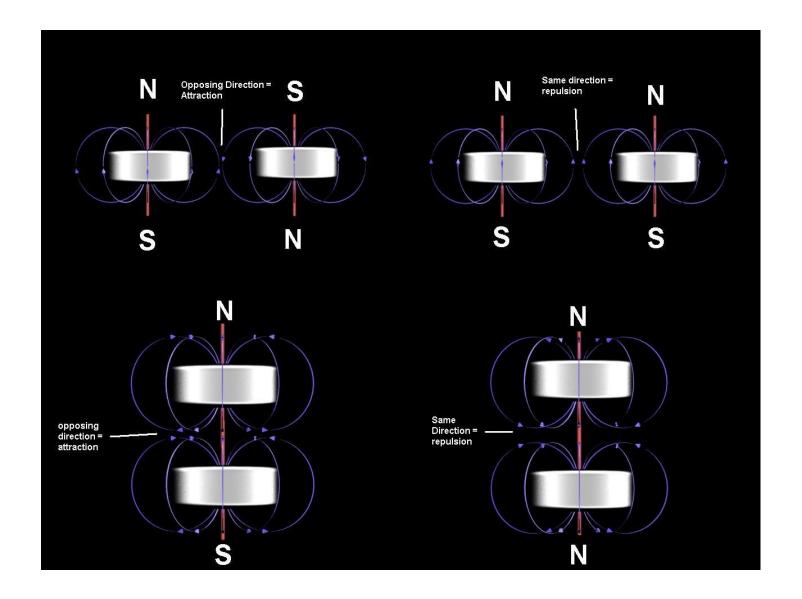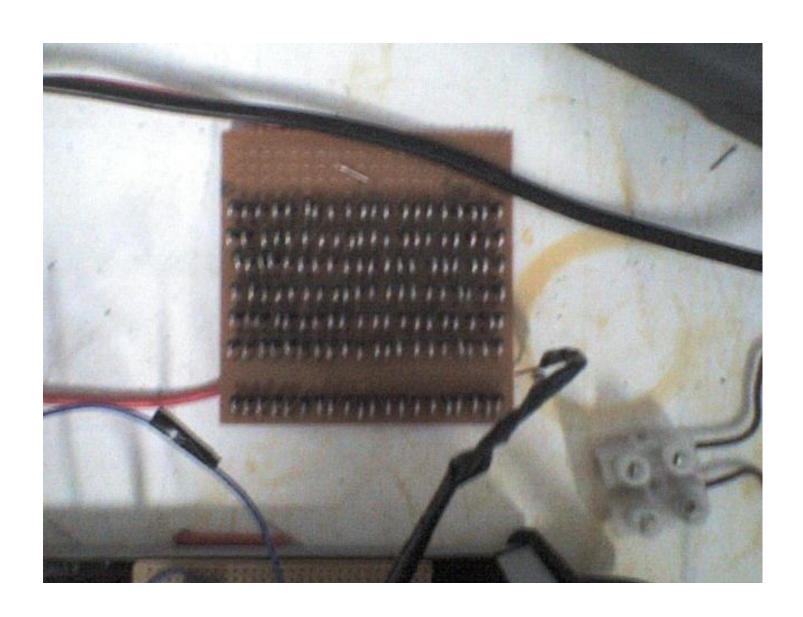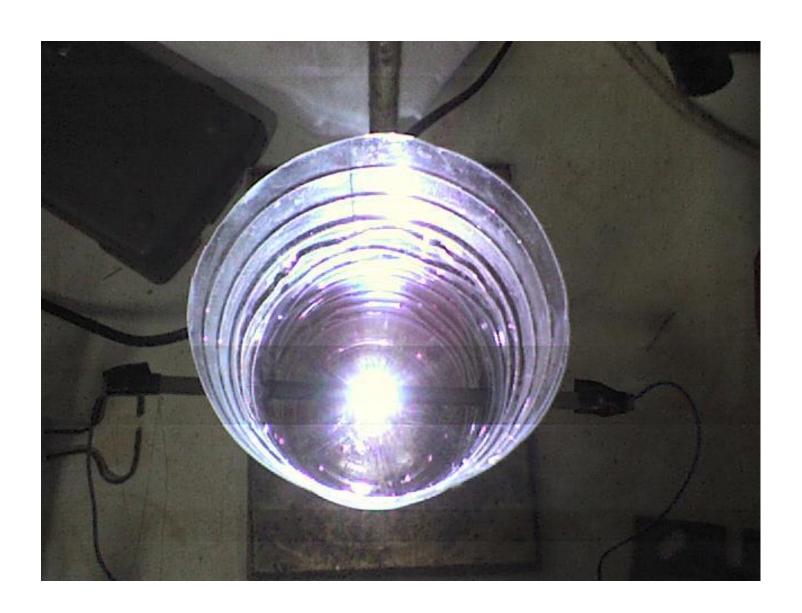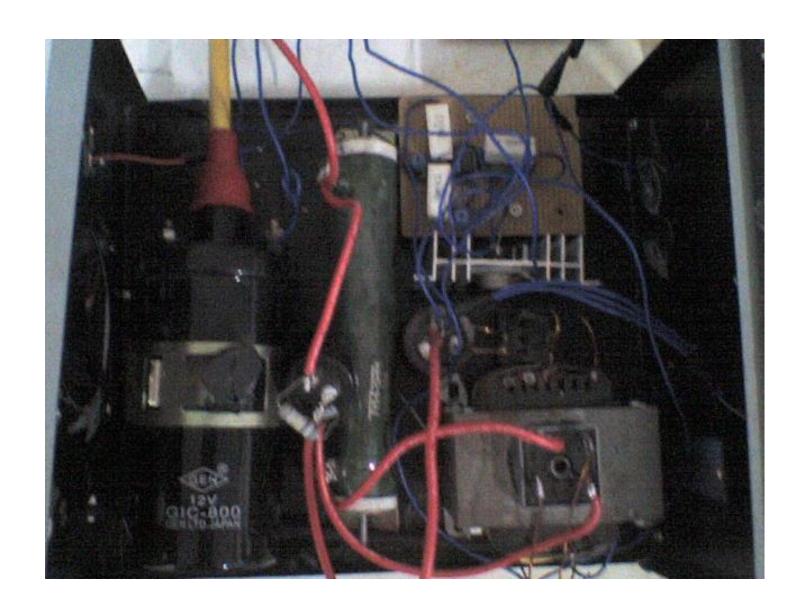The unit is divided by multiple chambers, the more chambers the better, each chamber wall is 1/4" aluminum, The
chamber walls do not move, within each chamber is a 1/4" or less steel disk which is connected to the rotating shaft. there
is a 1/8" space on each side of the steel disks which rotates within the aluminum chambers, each chamber has it's own
steel disk that rotates to produce *free electrical heat*. We also allow a 1/8" space all around the ends of the disks, (
between the disks and the aluminum stator wall). the stator is the round pipe housing which again is aluminum. each
chamber wall has about 1/2" cut off of it at the bottom, to allow for the oil to equally flow to each chamber. This design
right now is all on paper, but we know it will work and we are ready to build it. **If you would like more detailed plans
please send $225.00 to: Rick's NEW Heater - PO BOX 557 New Albany, IN. 47151**

1/8" or 1/4" Steel Disks, 1/8" is best!

1/8" Space

OIL FILL
& Dip Stick

Aluminum
Stator Housing

Aluminum or
Stainless Steel
DISK

OIL FILL LINE

If you use Stainless steel or aluminum disk, you could use this unit as a heater and a Hydrogen and Oxygen
maker just by using water in place of oil.

WARNING! Hydrogen & Oxygen is Explosive

"The engine required almost no modification to run on hydrogen," says Ricketts.

"FUEL OF THE FUTURE"

Ordinary Water Powers This Old Farmall "H"

Ordinary well water works better than gasoline or diesel fuel to power farm tractors because it burns clean and it's free, says an innovator from Tennessee who's converted a 1948 Farmall "H" to run on water by using electricity to extract hydrogen.

The tractor was originally propane-powered so it required only a few changes to run on hydrogen, such as boosting strength of the spark by closing plug gaps from .20 in. to .10 in. What amazes everyone who sees the tractor operate is that the only thing coming out of the exhaust is pure, clean water vapor because when hydrogen is burned it recombines with oxygen to turn back into water.

"It's the fuel of the future because we'll never run out of water and sun," says Dr. Cliff Ricketts of Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro who built the hydrogen-power system with the help of students. Ricketts has been working on alternative fuel projects since the late 1970's when he built a pickup powered by 100 percent corn alcohol. He ran the truck for more than 25,000 miles with no problems at all. Once alcohol had been proven to work he started looking for an even better fuel.

Ricketts worked closely with Dr. Roger Billings at the American Academy of Science in Independence, Mo., who was the first person in the U.S. to power an internal combustion engine with hydrogen in 1967. Billings has developed several commercial hydrogen power systems and continues to develop new and more efficient ways of converting water to hydrogen.
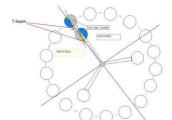
Hydrogen is produced by running an electrical current through water. It splits the water molecules into their two components, hydrogen and oxygen. On Rickett's Farmall, a solar panel supplies the electricity, which passes through water in the fuel tank. The oxygen generated by the system is ejected while the hydrogen is pumped to a normal welding tank mounted on the side of
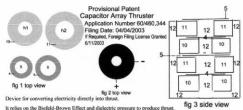
the engine and fitted with a special low pressure regulator. It plumbs into the regular fuel line that feeds the engine where the hydrogen burns just like the propane that originally powered the tractor. Other than changing plug gaps, the only other change Rickett made was to engine timing. "The tractor runs beautifully. We didn't modify the engine itself at all."

The small solar panel on the tractor doesn't produce enough hydrogen to keep the experimental tractor running continuously. Ricketts uses a supplementay electric motor to generate the hydrogen he needs.

"We just want to show people what can be done. I can imagine the day when entire barn roofs will be covered with photo cells that'll continuously produce fuel from water to power tractors, pickups, cars and all other internal combustion engines on the farm. Photovoltaic cells are becoming more and more efficient and more affordable. There will come a day when the price of fossil fuels will rise enough that we'll have to look for another source of fuel and we want to be ready," says Ricketts, noting that he's found it's relatively simple to convert any internal combustion engine to run on hydrogen. Before converting the Farmall, he converted a gas-powered Briggs & Stratton engine with no problem at all. Ricketts has also started work on a hydrogen fuel cell which simply reverses the process of making hydrogen fuel. A fuel cell actually combines hydrogen and oxygen molecules to make water and in the process generates electricity. "This process has the potential to make every farm energy self-sufficient because it uses ordinary elements available for free all around us," says Ricketts, who's consulting with Dr. Roger Billings in developing the new technology.

Contact: FARM SHOW Followup, Dr. Cliff Ricketts, MTSU, P.O. Box 5, Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37132 (ph 615 898-2523).

Provisional Patent
Capacitor Array Thruster
Application Number 60/460,344
Filing Date: 04/04/2003
If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted
6/11/2003

fig 1 top view

fig 2 top view

fig 3 side view

Device for converting electricity directly into thrust.

It relies on the Biefeld-Brown Effect and dielectric pressure to produce thrust.
It consists of a cylindrical array with rings of dielectric of equal thickness. Thickness can be 2 inches or whatever the dielectric used will allow for effective operation.
Four + and - layers are shown here, but more can be used.
The Positively charged dielectric 11 has a larger outer and inner h2 diameter while the Negatively charged dielectric 10 has smaller inner h1 and outer diameter.
Dielectric layers are proportioned to have same surface area.
Capacitor plates are in two different proportions; Positive plates 5 have a larger inner and outer diameter, while the Negative plates 4 have a smaller inner and outer diameter. Plates are proportioned so both + and - plates have the same surface area.
There must be a "margin" between inner and outer plate diameters and inner/outer dielectric diameters to avoid arching and dielectric failure. Plates are made of aluminum foil.
Plate/dielectric arrangement: Positive 5/11, then Negative 4/10, then repeat.
Two dielectrics are used: the inner, core rings 10 and 11 are tightly pressed together and encased by the second dielectric 12, which also fills the inner cavity and forms an outer casing of uniform thickness. A margin of dielectric 12 should be3 left on the Negative end.
Dielectric 10/11 should have twice the K as dielectric 12 and the total volume of dielectric 12 should be twice the volume of the core dielectric 10/11.
Titanium Dioxide of 110K could be used for the core dielectric while Titanium Oxide with dielectric rating of 50 to 55 (50K to 55K) would be used as dielectric 12.
Entire unit must be heavily insulated with a very thick layer of tar or other substance and a final, outer casing (not shown).
High Voltage, low Amperage electricity of 10 Kilovolts or more is applied.
Positive and Negative inputs should bec set 90 degrees apart fig2 because energy fields propagate at 90 degree angles to the initiating input energy.
Charging leads should be thick copper wire and completely insulated from dielectric 12 and set deep into the inner core dielectrics 10 and 11, and make electrical contact with the plates 4 and 5.
By staggering the plate/dielectric proportions a cascade Biefeld-Brown effect is produced, creating kinetic force in the direction of positive charge.
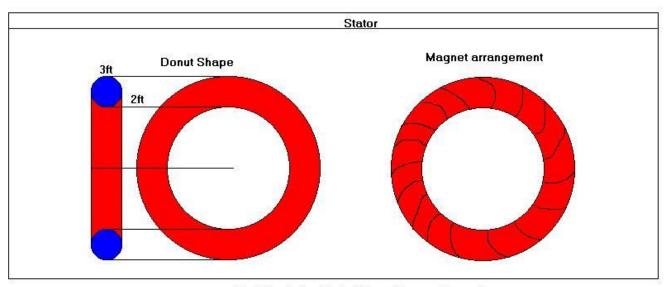
Other dielectrics can be used, but must be proportioned so that, dielectric 12 has half the dielectric strength as 10/11, it must be twice the total volume as 10/11; if it is one-third the K rating as 10/11, then it must be three times the volume, etc.

lol

tomken8d@hotmail.com
Thomas F. Kennedy, Jr.
91 Tompkins Ave. Rm. 322
SI NY 10304

Stator

Donut Shape

3ft

2ft

Magnet arrangement
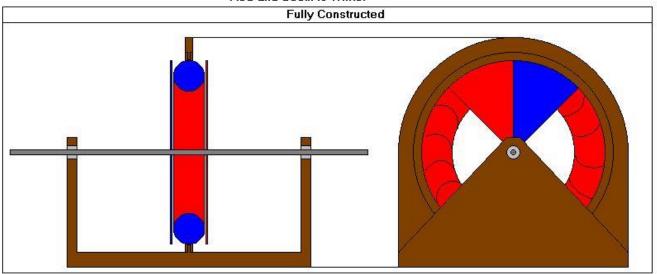
Note: Torus, Toroid and\or Doughnut, above is the word as it was stated in the text.

Positive is the North Pole = Blue on Magnets
Negative is the South Pole = Red on Magnets

While,

North on a Compass Pointer pointing North is Red and South is White.

Fully Constructed
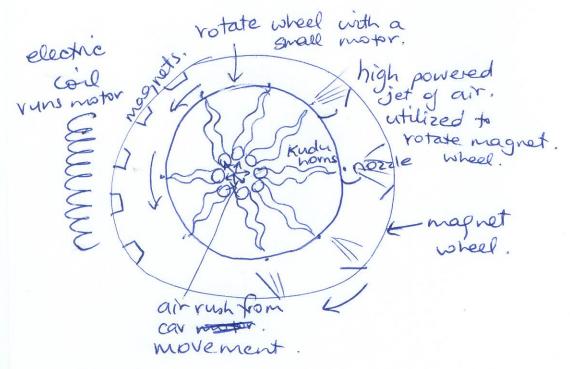
I am familiar with Howard Johnson and his model. However, you don't need to configure the magnets like he did. Here is what I did. Think of a donut shaped object about three feet in diameter with the center hole about two feet in diameter. Ok, now this donut is made up of bar magnets all in a spiral formation. The bar magnets are placed on this donut at an angle so that all the posistive ends point inwards but at a very slanted angle and curved all the way around the donut shape so you have a magnet covered three deminsional donut. Now this serves as the stator magnets. Now the armature magnets are on a bearing connected to a shaft that is fixed to the center of the donut where there is just air. These armature magnets are glued to a peice of plastic that is shaped like an hour glass that extends over the donut but the armature magnets are straight and are configured opposite one another so magnet 1 is positive pointing inward and the next one beside it negative popinting inwards and so on. This armature is three feet in diameter and is placed just over the stator magnets by 1 cm. It spinns so fast that I can't even see the armature magnets! Also the air around the donut looks pink! I know that this sounds wierd but it looks pink when the hour glass magnets are spinning and it smells like rain! Only no rain. Wierd!
I think what makes it turn is the angled stator magnets spiraling positive ends all pointing inwards while curved which is in strong contrast to the straight magnets in an hourglass configuration with every other magnet positive and negative. The spiraling configuration directs the spinning hourglass shape of the armature magnets to go in a dedicated direction.
It really works and is the most exciting day of my life! I have something here. If I'm not careful when I go to stop it if I touch it with my bare hands I got shocked so bad it felt like a jolt from a capacitor! Now I use a brake pad to stop it.
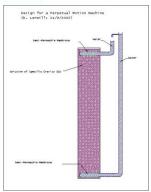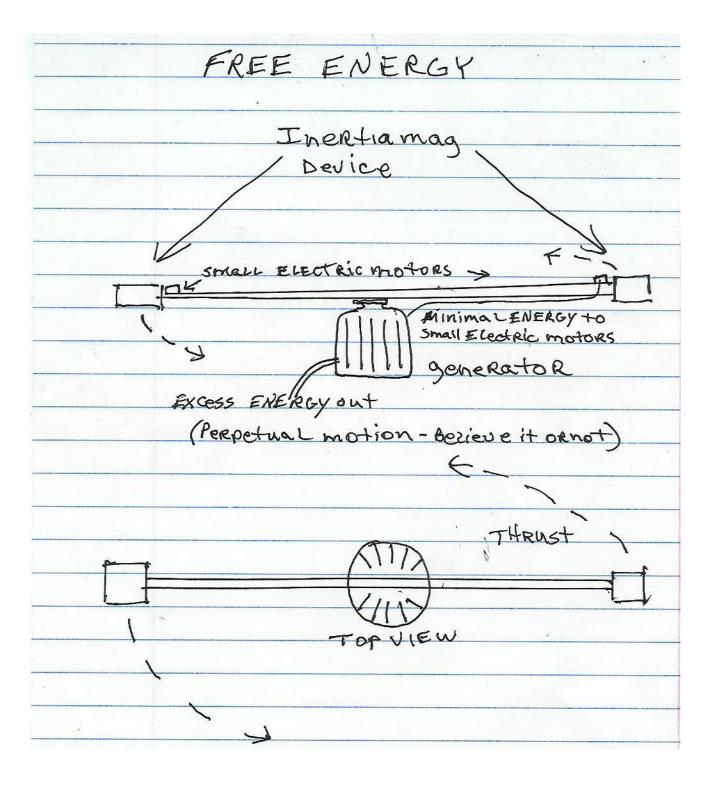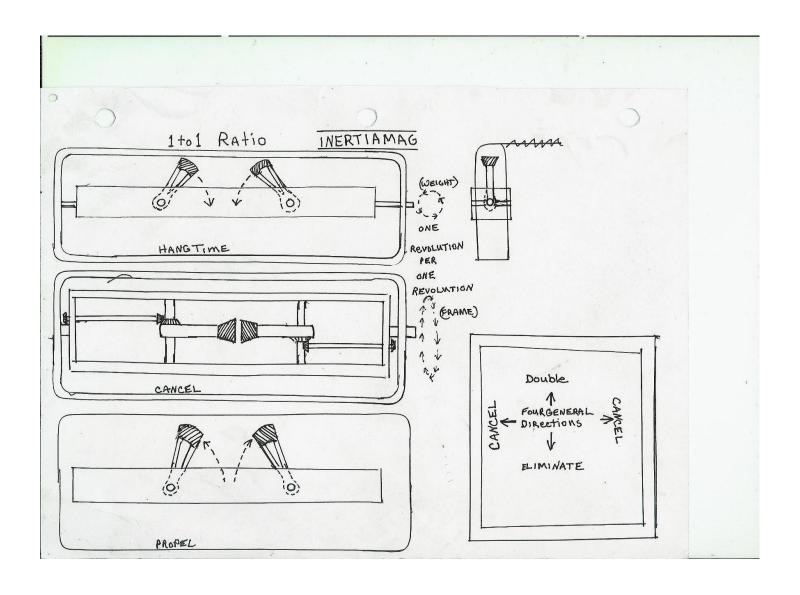
Using Centrifugal motion
converting it to centripetal.

rotate wheel with a small motor.

electric coil runs motor.

magnets.

high powered jet of air.
utilized to rotate magnet wheel.

Kudu horns.

nozzle

magnet wheel.

air rush from car motor. movement.

Design for a Perpetual Motion machine
(R. Lerwill: 21/9/2003)

Semi-Permeable Membrane

Water

Water

Solution of Specific Gravity SG₁

Semi-Permeable Membrane

FREE ENERGY

Inertia mag
Device

SMALL ELECTRIC MOTORS →

F ← ↑

Minimal ENERGY to
Small Electric motors

generator

EXCESS ENERGY out

(Perpetual motion - Believe it or not)

THRUST

TOP VIEW

1 to 1 Ratio   INERTIAMAG

HANGTIME

CANCEL

PROPEL

(WEIGHT)

ONE

REVOLUTION

PER

ONE

REVOLUTION

(FRAME)

Double

FOUR GENERAL
DIRECTIONS

CANCEL

CANCEL

ELIMINATE

After going through the data from J.L.Naudin's PFT Motors which use the Poynting Vector for their operation and can run at speeds of over 400RPM on 30kV at 5uA and over 1200RPM on 30kV at 15uA, I did some thinking and searching. I came accross a website giving a generic overview of average V and A outputs from standard electrostatic generators, in the case at the site it was for a Wimhurst type generator and the figures stated that "A Wimshurst machine with 31 cm disks turning at 20 turns per second produces about 20 uA of current only, and a maximum voltage of ~50 kV". Obvisously I compared the two and figured that the PFT Motor should have enough torque to spin a single arylic disc as in J.L.Naudin's experiment he hooks up a propelor to a PFT Motor and it turns at amazing speeds. I am just getting this initial description out on the net so people can brainstorm. I will also be looking into enhancing the Poynting Vector via the use of permanent magnets.

MORE TO COME!

Initial Brainstormed 3D Picture

Buoyancy based Perpetual machine-

A

C

flexible rubber tube

driving belt

D

Generator

B

fig 5

shaft

shield for
wheel
rollers

piston

wheel roller

Top diagram:

250 um sq.

GaAs
substrate
Top

Trace 1

Au in SiO2
bottom face

Pin 1

Larger - not to scale

Lead

Capacitor

Pin 2

Larger - not to scale

Trace 2

Bottom diagram:

250 um sq.

GaAs
substrate
Top

Trace 1

Au in SiO2
bottom face

Pin 1

Larger - not to scale

Lead

Capacitor

Trace 2

Pin 2

Larger - not to scale

5/3/2005 Working Looping Smot
Version 1.0

12v 325ma solar panel

Attatch to a
west window

Ball Energizer
(not fully developed yet)

JM PulseCharger

out

20v 64,000MF

BIG
CAP

SMOT Ramp ^

Joe's Looping Smot system.
Copyright 2005.

The ball will loop as long as you live :)

Version 1.0

22.2૧

com/group/free_energy/message

3/10/2007

3/10/2007

V2

rotary joints

fluid filled
tube

spinning
wheel

tubular
assembly fixed
on the wheel

W

axis of
rotation

when the wheel spins along
with the loop assembly and
when the pump is ON, the
loop also rotates along its
axis as shown.This happens
because of the inertial
gradient along the radius of
the spinning wheel.
This technique could be used
to extract energy from the
spinning planet Earth.

Equivalent
Equatorial cross section
of planet Earth

This power generation is self
supporting.No external power
is required for the pump.

pump

TYPE 56 Q

D   A

C   B

MAGNETIC PROPULSIO WHEEL

'LIFTED'

S N S S

ROCKER ARM

HUB (ROCKER)

RIM CONTAINIG
'CURVES'

S

S S N S

'DROPPED'

FIG. 1

VERTICAL
SLOT

N

S
N

S
N

FIG. 2

'LIFTED' POSITION

RIM CONTAINIG 'CURVES'

S S N S

S N S

S
N

N

N

'DROPPED' POSITION

FIG. 3

THE 'WEIGHT-LESS' OVERBALANCING WHEEL, WITH 'ONE-SIDED' CHAIN

TOP-WHEEL

CHAIN COG

CENTRAL WHEEL

CHAIN (TAUT)

CHAIN (SLACK)

BOTTOM-WHEEL

RIM ROTATES

CENTER, STATIONARY

CHAIN COG

PIVOT-ROD

TENSIONER

MOMENTUM PROPULSION UNIT

ELECTRIC MOTOR

DIRECTION OF ROTATION

'BODY'

PERMANENT MAGNET

RADIAL ARM

FIG 1.

ELECTRO-MAGNET(S) (4)(x2)
(FIXED)

FIG 2.

ELECTRO-MAGNETS

RADIAL ARM

PERMANENT MAGNET

FIG 3.

INERTIAL DRIVE-SYSTEM

'A'

MOTOR

WEIGHT

HUA

CONNECTING ARM

'B'

DIRECTION OF ROTATION

FIG. 1

ELECTRO-MAGNETS

WEIGHT

CONNECTING ARM.

FIG. 2

GRAVITY WHEEL

TOP WHEEL

25 Kgs.   25 Kgs.

TENSIONER(S) 2

CENTRAL WHEEL

CHAIN (TAUT)   CHAIN (TAUT)

WEIGHT

50 Kgs?

FIG. 1

TOP WHEEL

25 Kgs.   25 Kgs.

CHAIN (TAUT)   CHAIN (TAUT)

WEIGHT

50 Kgs?   FIG. 2

TOP WHEEL

CHAIN (SLACK)

25 Kgs?

CHAIN (TAUT)

**

WEIGHT

50 Kgs?   FIG. 3

*

25 Kgs?

* WEIGHT SUPPORT WHEEL —ONE SIDE ONLY!

** 'BUMPER' WHEEL (KEEPS WEIGHT IN LINE)

GRAVITY WHEEL Mr.3

TOP WHEEL

25 Kgs? X

'O' Kgs? ✓

25 Kgs?

BOTTOM WHEEL
WEIGHT

50 Kgs?

'SHEPHERD'
WHEEL

PLACED IN POSITION
AFTER SET-UP!

JUST 'RESTING' AGAINST
WEIGHT

25 Kgs?

a low mass horizontally mounted disk with a center bearing

mass B: a 1 kg mass that can be accelerated as in the cylinder and spheres experiment, and released

an 8 kg balanced rim mass wheel, with center bearing

mass A: 1 kg overbalanced mass

After mass A drops one meter the system will be moving 1.4007 m/sec, This will take 1.428 second, at this point all the motion can be given to mass B, mass B then has the capability to rise 10 meters

NEW INERTIAL DRIVE - SYSTEM

BODY

ELECTRIC MOTOR

WEIGHT(S) (4)

WEIGHT(S) (4)

SORRY ABOUT THE SMUDGES!

FIG. 1

ELECTRO- MAGNETS

WEIGHT

FIG. 2

A SIMPLE OUTBALANCING WHEEL

TOP WHEEL

FRAMEWORK

BOTTOM WHEEL

(WEIGHT)

45°

50 KGS. (?)

WEIGHT SUPPORT WHEEL

FIG.1

DIRECTION OF REACTION BY MOTOR

WEIGHT(S) (x2)

ELECTRO-MAGNET(S)

FIG.2

MOTOR (STATIONARY AT THIS POINT)

HUB

'BASE' LINE

FIG.3

DIRECTION OF ROTATION OF WEIGHTS

FIG.4

MOTOR, STATIONARY AT THIS POINT

ONCE THE CORRECT R.P.M IS REACHED, THIS WOULD BE THE POINT THE MOTOR IS SWITCHED 'OFF', AND THE E.M's 'ON'

FIG. 1

PIVOT

CHAIN

RING - WEIGHT

FORCES SHOWN, IF SUSPENDED
BY A CHAIN, AND A 'PIVOT'

FIG. 2

RING - WEIGHT (50 Kgs?)

THIS IS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN
TO IT, IF IT WAS NOT
SUPPORTED BY THE CHAIN

FIG. 3

TOP WHEEL

DOWNWARD FORCE SHOWN AT
THE 3 O'CLOCK POSITION (x), AND
DIRECTION OF ROTATION CAUSED
BY THIS DOWNWARD FORCE

FIG. 4

CHAIN SLACK

CENTRAL
WHEEL

TENSIONER(S) (x2)

CHAIN TAUT

COMPLETED DEVICE

OVERBALANCING WHEEL MK 5

FRICTION BRAKE

TOP WHEEL

5 KGS?

PART OF FRAMEWORK
(SUPPORT)

HUB

25 KGS?

CHAIN (TAUT)

CHAIN (SLACK)

BOTTOM WHEEL

25 KGS?

CENTER (STATIONARY)

PIVOT-ROD/JACK

RIM (ROTATES)

'O' KGS?

TYPE 3

TYPE 56 (DIA.)

'A'   'B'

FIG. 1
(BALANCED)

FIG. 2
(UNBALANCED)

15 WEIGHTS

15 WEIGHTS

15 WEIGHTS

30 WEIGHTS

10°

RADIAL 'ARMS'

(SLOTS)
(SLOTTED ARMS)

GROOVE(S)

FIG 1

THE 'LINK'   'HINGE'   'LINK'-ARM(S)

OPEN   CLOSED

WEIGHTS

FIG.2

cutaway of sliding weight showing protrudeing finger to actuate reversed spiral.

revolving weights

2 reversed spirals to actuate revolving weights caused the sliding weight

outer rim or wheel and connecting pin's

drawn in windows paint by Glenn Clabough.

TYPE 56 (REWORK)

CURVED 'INNER' SECTION, CONTAINS EXACTLY THE SAME AMOUNT OF

'CHAIN', AS THE 'OUTER' SECTION.

IF EACH SECTION (10°) WEIGHS 10 KGS, THE 'OUTER' AND 'INNER' SECTIONS

WEIGH 180 KGS EACH!

IT'S ALMOST LIKE SAYING, THE OUTER SECTION 'WEIGHS' 270 KGS!

TO GET THE SAME EFFECT, 270 KGS WOULD HAVE TO BE PLACED,

AT THE 3 O'CLOCK POSITION, OF THE 'INNER' SECTION!

magnets

n

s

s

n

+

-

nutral cell

charged material

must be nutral materials

positively charged material

this ballanced perpetual wheel is modeled after the hydrogen atom.
requirements:
1 the wheel must be in total isolation from earth ground.
2 the wheel must be totaly ballanced.
3 the charged portion must have a great negitive sharge.

HUB

SUPPORTING FRAMEWORK

10 Kgs.

10 Kgs.

TAUT

SLACK

FRONT VIEW

2 x 'TWIN' BOTTOM-WHEELS

'TENSIONER'

20 Kgs.

Very simple design. Should achieve over-unity if built properly. The base will be an electromagnet. Each end will be the like charge of that end of the shaft causing repulsion as a zero friction bearing. The blue in the center can be either a small electric motor, or a replica Perendev device for mechanical energy in. The induction coils will be copper at any voltage you see fit for your application. The coil shaper must be aluminum. Iron is to soft and will warp at high RPM's. This design is ment for high RPM's to reach the coils potential. Shouldn't be too hard to build, and has part of the secret I'm hiding, within it. I will not go into details of how this works, but you should be able to figure it out. If your really serious, that is.

Send your interpretations of it's function to me at babygirl8181980@gmail.com.

TOP - WHEEL

CHAIN

CENTER WHEEL

EXTRA

5 Kgs.

C1   C2   C3

BOTTOM - WHEEL

15 Kgs.

TOP-WHEEL

2 Kgs.   2 Kgs.   2 Kgs.

BOTTOM-
WHEEL

6 Kgs.

PERPETUAL POWER GENERATOR

THERE COULD BE MULTIPLE GENERATOR
ATTACHED FOR A GREATER INCREAS OF
POWER GENERATED FROM THE ONE DRIVE
MOTOR

SIDE VIEW

LARGE PULLEY

DRIVE MOTOR

THE SMALLER THE GENERAT
SMALL PULLEY THE GREATER THE
PULLEY POWER GAINING ABILITY

GENERATOR

BELT

THE LARGER THE DRIVE PULLEY, THE GREATER THE INCREASE
IN POWER IN, TO POWER OUT = MULTIPLIER

IF THERE ARE SPEED CONTROLERS ON THESE MOTORS,
THEN THE DRIVE MOTOR SHOULD BE ON FUL SPEED, (LEAST
RESITANCE, AND THE GENERATOR SHOULD BE ON SLOW SPEED,
TO GET THE MOST POWER RETURN.

IF BATTERY IS TOTALLY DEAD = THEN ALL THAT
YOU NEED TO DO IS START ROTATING THE BIG
PULLEY BY HAND, AND THAT SHOULD BE ENOUGH
TO START THIS MACHINE RUNNING.

TOP VIEW

12 V MOTORS

POWER IN

POWER OUT

12V BATTERY

THIS COULD BE DONE FOR ANY VOLTAGE AND AT ANY
SCALE, MAYBE EVEN REPLACING OUR 120 VOLT POWER
STATIONS ON THE GRID. WE COULD HAVE PEOPLE RUNNING THEIR
OWN GENERATORS, FOR THERE OWN USE, + PUT THEIR EXTRA
BACK INTO THE GRID, EARNING MONEY
ONCE RUNNING, IT WILL CONTINUE RUNNING FREELY,
UNTIL YOU STOP IT, OR THE BEARING WEAR OUT

WARNING = IF THIS IS ALLOWED TO RUN FREE, IT WOLD
OVER CHARGE THE BATTERY, AND MAY CAUSE THE
BATTERY TO EXPLODE

TESLA
MAN OF LIGHT

AVALANCHEDRIVE

AVALANCHEDRIVE

76

38

10 KGS

10 KGS

1 M.P.H.

2 M.P.H.

2 × 38

38

19

20 KGS

76

38

10 KGS

10 KGS

1 M.P.H.

2 M.P.H.

2 x 38

38

19

20 KGS

THE 'CONE'

THIS TWO 'PAIR' OF TOP-WHEELS,
ARE USING ONE SUPPORTED
HUB/DRIVE-SHAFT, AND ROTATE IN
THE SAME DIRECTION,
NOT INDEPENDANTLY!

CHAINS NOT SHOWN
FOR CLARITY.

ALL CHAINS (2 × TWO 'PAIR') MOVE
IN THE SAME DIRECTION —
CLOCKWISE!

DOTTED LINES,
SHOW WHERE CHAINS
ARE.

CONNECTING WHEEL,
THAT ALLOWS ALL
TORQUE TO BE
ELIMINATED.

ONE 'PAIR' OF
WHEELS ——— THAT
ARE JOINED TOGETHER
AND ROTATE IN THE
SAME DIRECTION

THIS TWO 'PAIR' OF BOTTOM-WHEELS,
ROTATE IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS,
BUT USE THE SAME UNSUPPORTED
SMALL AXEL!

UNSUPPORTED AXEL

CONNECTING 'BAR'(S) THAT KEEPS ALL
BOTTOM COGS IN THE CORRECT
POSITION. ———
(CONNECTED TO 'PIVOT-ARM'.)
NOT SHOWN!

SIDE VIEW

10 Kg

10 Kgs?

20 Kgs

5 Kgs?

5 Kgs?

TOP-WHEEL

HUB
(SUPPORTDA)

10 KGS

CHAIN (SLACK) →

CHAIN (TAUT)

CENTRAL-
WHEEL

PIVOT, FOR MAIN
CENTRE WHEEL
(BOTTOM)

'REVERSING' COG(S) (x2)

PIVOT(S) FOR TWO
'OUTSIDE' BOTTOM-WHEELS

20 KGS
(INCLUDING: 2 x 5 KGS)

BOTTOM-WHEELS (x3) → 1 x 20 KGS   C/W
2 x 10 KGS   CC/W
(= 40 KGS)

2 x 5 KGS = 10 KGS

'RIMS' ROTATE,
CENTERS REMAIN STATIONARY,
(BOTTOM-WHEELS).

'TEETH' ON TOP-WHEEL, AND
BOTTOM CENTRE WHEELS ONLY.

'RESURECTION' (EXPERIMENT)

An experiment I carried out in early 2007

²/₃RDS.   ⅓RD.

IT BALANCED!

5 KGS

THIS POINT, REPRESENTS THE
'NON-EXISTANT 'HUB' OF THE
BOTTOM-WHEEL

IT OVERBALANCED!

THIS POINT, REPRESENTS THE
CENTER OF THE CHAINS

5 KGS

FOR THE HORIZONTAL 'BARS', I USED TWO 24" PIECES OF WOOD; (2"×1")
FOR THE VERTICAL 'CONNECTORS', I USED STRING.
THE TOP-BAR WAS BALANCED BY A NAIL.
THE WEIGHT(S) WERE; 2×2.5 KG WEIGHTS — THE TYPE USED BY WEIGHTLIFTERS;
ALSO HELD-ON BY STRING.

GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN, IF THE 'CHAIN-WEIGHTS', WERE MOVED
EVEN FARTHER TO THE RIGHT?

TOP-WHEEL

10 KGS

10 KGS

'A'

'B'

BOTTOM-
WHEEL

WEIGHTS, GIVEN ABOVE, ARE
REGARDLESS OF THE WEIGHT
OF THE BOTTOM-WHEEL!

THE WEIGHT OF THE
BOTTOM-WHEEL, IS IRRELEVANT.
BECAUSE, NO MATTER WHAT IT WEIGHS—
IT BALANCES! ($\frac{1}{3}$EQ, $\frac{2}{3}$EQS.)

20 KGS

IF THE BOTTOM-WHEEL WEIGHED 21 KGS, THEN 14 KGS WOULD BE AT THE POSITION
OF THE LEFT-HAND 'X', AND 7 KGS WOULD BE PLACED AT THE POSITION OF THE RIGHT-HAND
'X'————— THESE TWO WEIGHTS WOULD BALANCE! THIS IS BECAUSE, THE RIGHT-
HAND 'X', IS TWICE AS FAR FROM THE HUB, AS THE LEFT-HAND 'X' IS!
IN A SENSE, THE BOTTOM-WHEEL MIGHT JUST AS WELL, WEIGH NOTHING!
BOTH 'X'S ARE ON THE TOP-WHEEL.

10 Kss

15 Kss

'A'

'B'

15 Kss

20 Kss

20 Kgs

TOP - WHEEL

ORIGINAL FORCE   4 Kgs.   2 Kgs. (ORIGINAL FORCE)

'ADDED' FORCE   1 Kg.   1 Kg. ('ADDED' FORCE)

4 Kgs.

BOTTOM - WHEEL

6 Kgs.

6

Electrolysis test with 2 Zinc Plates and magnets between them,
draws 4 Amperes at 12 Volts from car battery charger
and produces lots of gas with normal tap water,
by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com on the 15th of May 2003
copyright by www.overunity.com

Electrolysis test with Zinc Plate and Tungsten (Wolfram) rod and magnets
by Stefan Hartmann
harti@harti.com on the 15th of May 2003
copyright by www.overunity.com

Electrolysis test with Zinc Plate and Tungsten (Wolfram) rod and magnets
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copyright by www.overunity.com

Tungsten Rod burning Water in a Cold Fusion Cell
by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com
for www.overunity.com
21st of May 2003

Tungsten Rod glowing red hot after burning off
some amount of water by just touching the surface of the water
in a Cold Fusion Cell
by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com
for www.overunity.com
21st of May 2003

Tungsten Rod glowing red hot after burning off
some amount of water by just touching the surface of the water
in a Cold Fusion Cell
by Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com
for www.overunity.com
21st of May 2003

Cold Fusion Cell test 26th of may 2003 by Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
2 electrodes with stainless steel mesh, K2CO3-water solution powered by
chopped 100 Hz DC from the grid produces lots of steam !

Cold Fusion Cell test 26th of may 2003 by Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
right mesh (cathode) sparks under water and then the most steam is
generated at the anode (left mesh with red cable) !

Cold Fusion Cell heating bath water,
boiling water in plastic bottle with 2 tungsten
rods heat outside water in plastic pot.
Powered by 230 Volts 50 Hz AC.
By Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
on 29th May 2003 for www.overunity.com

Cold Fusion Cell heating bath water,
boiling water in plastic bottle with 2 tungsten
rods heat outside water in plastic pot.
Powered by 230 Volts 50 Hz AC.
By Stefan Hartmann, harti@harti.com
on 29th May 2003 for www.overunity.com

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on 29th May 2003 for www.overunity.com

NEW!

XR 2206 Function Generator

1 hz to 1M hz
Function
Generator
with the XR2206

12 V
REG >>

Duty

Works good so far.

Frequency

Power

.01
uf
Mylar
Film
Cap =
900 HZ -
14 K HZ

Kit for   )
Plus Shipping

Circuit View

0:00:09
END
S OFF

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Arial   10   B I U $ %

D2

	A	B	C
1	-1	-1227	
2	-0.875	153.1	
3	-0.75	1527	
4	-0.625	2034	
5	-0.5	1756	
6	-0.375	1264	
7	-0.25	728.7	
8	-0.125	180.1	
9	0	-15.22	
10	0.125	-148.4	
11	0.25	-311.4	
12	0.375	69.95	
13	0.5	-41.08	
14	0.625	-179.2	
15	-0.75	-307.8	
16	-0.875	-350.2	
17	1	180.3	
18	1.125	140.3	
19	1.25	249	
20	1.375	293.6	
21	1.5	213.7	
22	1.625	169.2	
23	1.75	8.483	
24	1.875	-179.5	
25	2	-245.1	
26	2.125	-311.2	
27	2.25	-275.4	
28	2.375	-200	
29	2.5	-275.3	
30	2.625	-200	
31	2.75	-592.4	
32	2.875	-967	
33	3	-838.9	
34			

Flux Gate Disk Force vs Position [No load]

Series1

Value Axis Major Gridlines

Force (N/m)

2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
-500
-1000
-1500

1.00 5.00 9.00 13.00 17.00 21.00 25.00 29.00 33.00

Position

Sheet1 / Sheet2 / Sheet3 /

Ready

1st coil input current shunt 1

2nd coil input current shunt 2

zero current line coil 1

zero current line coil 2

1   2 3 4   5 6   7

battery voltage 6 Volts

Ground line FET and battery

Field Coils have Magnetic Compression; whereby all the closest poles of the coils are identical on each side

| N | Side Coil | S |

Maximum Torque of Magnet →

| S | Polar Coil | N | | N | | | S | Polar Coil | N |
| S | | | | | | | | | |

| N | Side Coil | S |

Turning Off Polar Coils results in a opposite weaker counterclockwise torque on magnet rotor

Normal Side Coil Action is Attraction for 1st 90 degrees of Movement/ Repulsion for 2nd 90 degrees of Movement. Polar Coils Overide Side Coils normal action for addition of independent vectors, NOT the suspected subtraction that would be evident when each case is shown in isolation.

Chernetski self generating discharge experiment

Chernetski self generating discharge experiment

Chernetski self generating discharge experiment

PAGE 87

Figure 1. Location of vectors of current's density $\vec{j}$, intensities of electric $\vec{E}$ and magnetic $\vec{H}$ fields in SG-discharge.
1-anode, 2-cathode, 3-plasma.

Figure 2. Shape of signal that was taking from one part of the load in the circuit of SG-discharge in high-frequency range (HF).

PAGE 88

Figure 3. Circuit of SG-discharge in HF-range.
A_1 -- power supply
R_0 -- charge resistance
C_1 -- capacity that feeds the circuit
L_1, L_2 -- inductances
C_2 -- capacity of the circuit
R_1, R_2 -- active resistances
V_1 -- SG-discharge's lamp
V_2 -- oscillograph C8-9A

Figure 4. Equivalent circuit of SG-discharge.
ε_0 -- electromotive force (EF) created by feeding source
C_1, C_2 -- capacities
L_1, L_2 -- inductances
R_1, R_2 -- active resistances .
R_{pl} -- plasma resistance
I_{1n}, I_{2n}, I_{3n} -- currents in circuit's branches

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Figure 5. Area of existence of stable oscillations in SG-discharge (conventional curve).

Figure 6. Experimental dependence of electrodes' erosion on the oscillations' amplitude.

Figure 7. Dependence of oscillations' frequency in SG-discharge on the capacity of condenser C_2.

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Figure 8. Circuit of SG-discharge with the feeding from the sound (acoustic) generator
A_1 -- sound (acoustic) generator
A_2 -- Ruhmkorff coil
R_1, R_2, R_3 -- active resistances
C_1 -- capacity that feeds the circuit
V_1 -- SG-discharge's lamp

Figure 9. Circuit of SG-discharge in Hyper-Frequency (HPF) range
A_1 -- power supply
C_2 -- variable (adjustable) Scapacity
R_1 -- charge resistance
V_1 -- lamps of SG-discharge
R_2 -- load resistances

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Figure 10. Resonance frequencies that correspond to human power centers
1-7 -- conditional number of power centers located along the vertebral column from bottom to top
  I -- normal curve
  II -- deviation from the curve during the center's excitement
  III -- deviation from the curve during the depressed center   •

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Figure 11. Dependence of the longitude of wheat sprout l

on the exposition's time T during the radiation
1 -- by the generator of SG-discharge
2 -- by human hands

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Figure 12. For the calculation of magnetic-gradient transformer
1 -- lamina from the semi-conductor
2 -- cables
3 -- trajectory of electrons
4 -- trajectory of holes

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Figure 13. Acceleration of plasma in the dissimilar magnetic field.

Figure 14. Distribution of vectors of the intensity of the electric field $\vec{E}$, the current density $\vec{j}$, the magnetic induction $\vec{B}$ and its gradient ∇B, the velocity of flow $\vec{u}_o$.

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Figure 15. Combined system
    1 -- coaxial resonator
    2 -- cathodes
    3 -- circular anode
    4 -- circular isolator
    5 -- electrode
    6 -- magnetic coils
    7 -- magnetic conductor
    8 -- outlet of the hyper-frequency energy
    N -- north magnetic pole
    S -- south magnetic pole

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Figure 16. For the calculation of the mechanism of changing of substances' structure in magnetic fields.
    1 -- initial orbit of electron
    2 -- displaced orbit
    3 -- atom nucleus
    Δr -- change of the orbit's radius
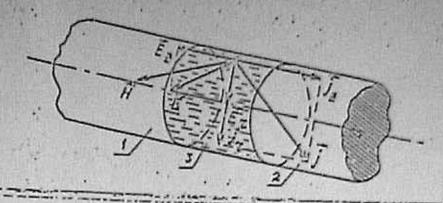
Рис. I. Расположение векторов плотности тока $\vec{J}$, напряженностей электрического $\vec{E}$ и магнитного $\vec{H}$ полей в СГ-разряде:
I - анод, 2- катод, 3 - плазма
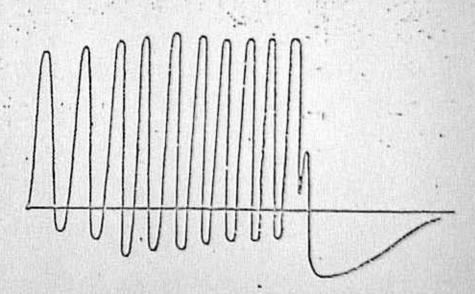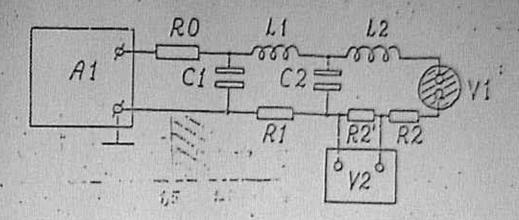
Рис. 2. Форма сигнала, снятого с части сопротивления нагрузки в цепи СГ-разряда в ВЧ-диапазоне

Рис. 3. Схема СГ-разряда в ВЧ-диапазоне:
A1 - блок питания, R0 - зарядное сопротивление,
C1 - питающая схему емкость, L1, L2 - индуктивности, C2 - емкость схемы, -
активные сопротивления, V1 - лампа СГ-разряда,
V2 - осциллограф СО-9А
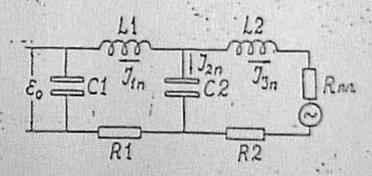
Рис. 4 Эквивалентная схема СГ-разряда:
ε_0 - эдс, создаваемое источником питания,
C1, C2 - емкости, L1, L2 - индуктивности,
R1, R2 - активные сопротивления, $R_{пл}$ - сопротивление плазмы, $J_{1п}, J_{2п}, J_{3п}$ - токи в ветвях схемы
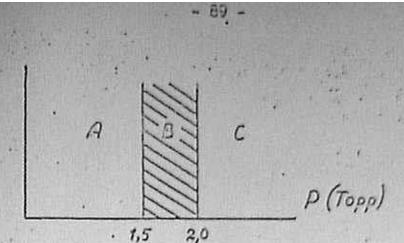
Рис. 5 Область существования устойчивых колебаний в
СГ-разряде (кривая условная)
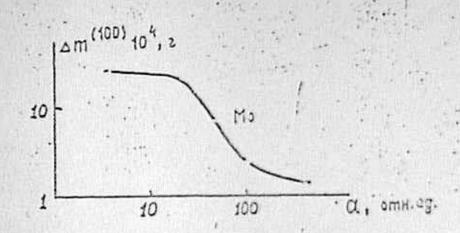
Рис. 6 Экспериментальная зависимость эрозии электродов
от амплитуды колебаний.
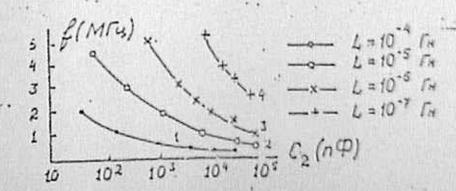
Рис. 7 Зависимость частоты колебаний в СГ-разряде от
емкости конденсатора C_2
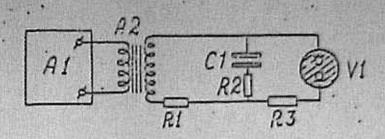
Рис. 8. Схема СГ-разряда с питанием от звукового генератора:
    А1 - звуковой генератор, А2- катушка Румкорфа,
    R1, R2, R3 -активные сопротивления, С1 -емкость,
    питающая схему, V1 - лампа СГ-разряда
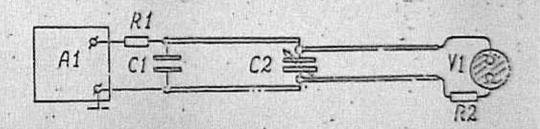
Рис. 9. Схема СГ-разряда в СВЧ-диапазоне:
    А1 -блок питания, С1 - питающая схему емкость,
    С2 -подстроечная емкость, R1 -зарядное сопротив-
    ление V1 -лампы СГ-разряда, R2 - сопротивление
    нагрузки
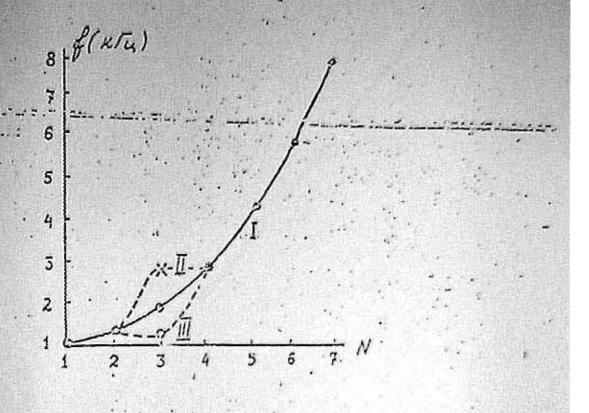
Рис. 10 . Резонансные частоты, соответствующие энергетическим центрам человека:

I-7 – условные номера энергетических центров, расположенных вдоль позвоночника снизу вверх,

1 – нормальная кривая,

II – отклонение от кривой при возбуждении центра,

III – отклонение от кривой при подавлении центра.
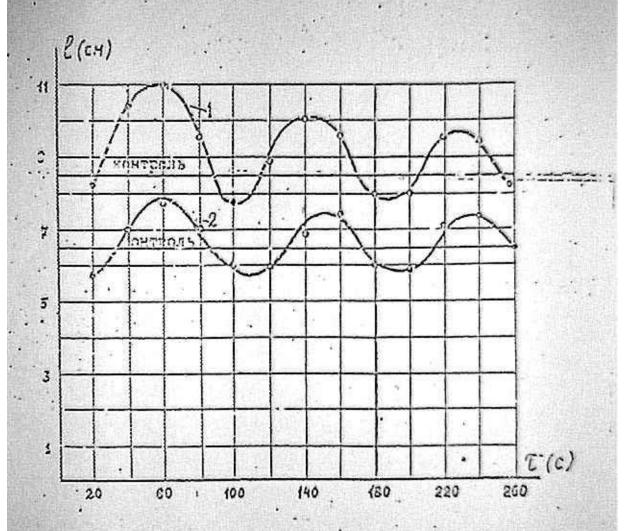
Рис. II. Зависимость длины ростков пшеницы ℓ от времени экспозиции τ при облучении :
I - генератором СГ-разряда,
2 - руками человека
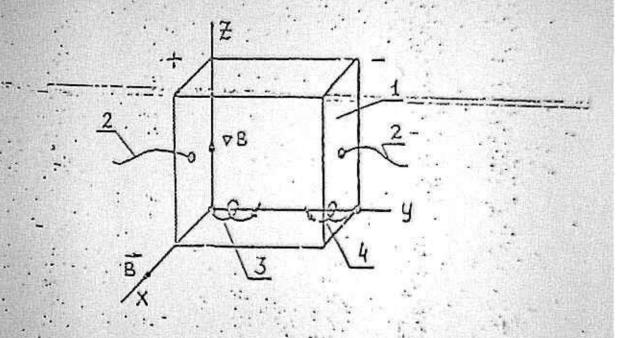
Рис. 12. К расчету магнитно-градиентного преобразователя:
1 - пластинка из полупроводника, 2 - провода,
3 - траектория электронов, 4 - траектория дырок
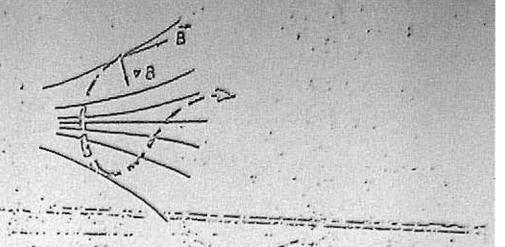
Рис. 13. Ускорение плазмы в неоднородном магнитном поле
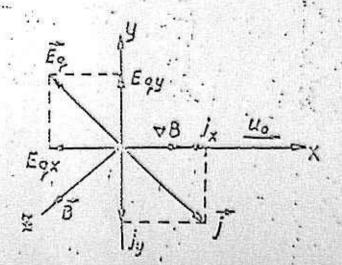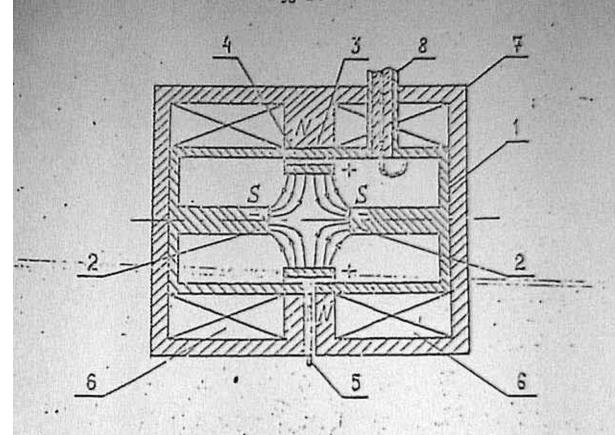
Рис. 14. Распределение векторов напряженности электрического поля $\vec{E}$, плотности тока $\vec{j}$, магнитной индукции $\vec{B}$ и ее градиента ∇B, скорости потока $\vec{u}_0$.

Рис. 15. Комбинированная система:

1 - коаксиальный резонатор, 2 - катоды,
3 - кольцевой анод, 4 - кольцевой изолятор
5 - электрод, 6 - магнитные катушки, 7 -магни-
топровод, 8 -вывод СВЧ-энергии, N, S -соответ-
ственно северный и южный полюса магнита
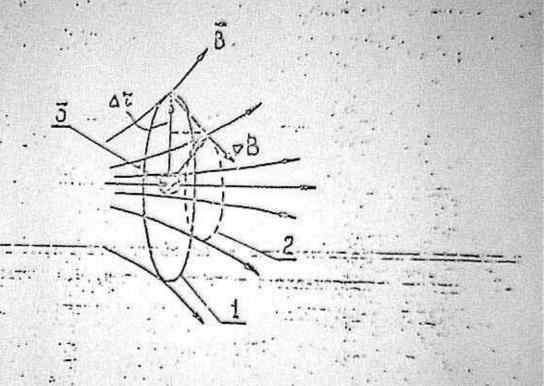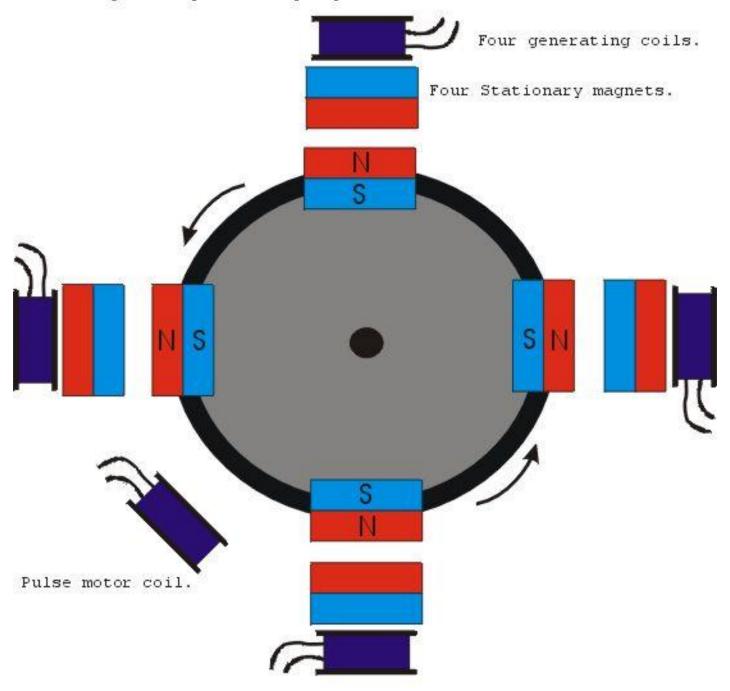
Рис. 16. К расчету механизма изменения структуры веществ в магнитных полях:

1 - исходная орбита электрона, 2 - смещенная орбита, 3 - ядро атома; $\Delta\tau$ - изменение радиуса орбиты.
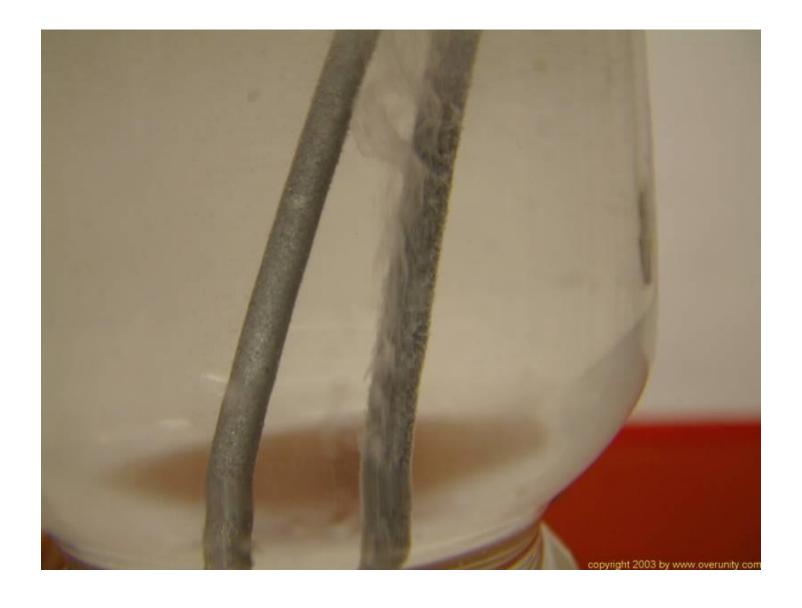
Utilizing the "backside" magnetic fluctuations for generating.
Turning force provided by a pulse motor coil.

Four generating coils.

Four Stationary magnets.

N
S

N S

S N

S
N

Pulse motor coil.

The flux on the outside of the stationary magnets will
move in and out as the spinning magnets attract and repel
against the inside faces. The forces of attraction and
repulsion balance out on the moving magnets, so there will
be little turning force. The outer coils will generate
current from the fluctuating field.

(No Model.)

N. TESLA.

COIL FOR ELECTRO MAGNETS.

No. 512,340. Patented Jan. 9, 1894.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

L₁, L₂ Bifilar wound on ½" core form
Soft iron wire in middle.

● START OF WINDING

12-40VDC

L_{1A}

15K

A ⟶ 12V
maybe more
I DON'T KNOW
YET.

1N4007

2N3055

5K 10T
(1.5K)
adj for
Lowest @
Max output
Too Low will
Kill osc.

10K

Solid State Back EMF Battery Charger

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1 = 2N3055

D1 = 1N4004

D2 = 1N4004

R1 = 10 Kohm 1/2 Watt

T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 2 Amp - 240V:24V

B1 = 12 Volt - Any Battery

B2 = 12 Volt, 4.2 A/H, Lead Acid

Notes

B2 will charge at the rate of 0.1 Volt per hour.

Circuit current draw is only 100 milliamps from B1.

Circuit will work with any centre tapped or bifilar wound coil from 100-500 turns on any type of core, even air.

T1

240V Winding Not Used

Standard 240:24 Volt 2 Amp C.T. Transformer

12 0 12

12V Terminals Not Polarity Sensitive

B1 +

R1

B2

+

Note Polarity

Q1

D2

D1

Solid State Back EMF Battery Charger II

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1 = 2N3055, Q2 = 2N2955

D1-D4 = 1N4004

R1, R2 = 10 Kohm 1/2 Watt

T1, T2 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 2 Amp - 240V:24V

B1 = 12 Volt - Any Battery

B2 = 12 Volt, 4.2 A/H, Lead Acid

Notes

B2 will charge at the rate of 0.2 Volt per hour.

Circuit current draw is only 140 milliamps from B1.

T1

240V Winding Not Used

Standard 240:24 Volt 150ma - 2amp C.T. Transformer

12 0 12

12V Terminals Not Polarity Sensitive

B1 +

R1

Q1

D2

B2

+

D3

Q2

D4

R2

D1

12V Terminals Not Polarity Sensitive 12 0 12

Standard 240:24 Volt 150ma - 2amp C.T. Transformer T2

240V Winding Not Used

Solid State Back EMF Battery Turbo Charger

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1 = 2N3055

T3 = SC151D - Triac

D3 = 240V Bridge Rectifier 1 Amp

D1 = 1N4004

D2 = 1N4004

C1 = 10uF 400V Electrolytic

C2 = 0.1 uF Greencap 100V

R1 = 1 Kohm 1/2 Watt

R3 = 100 Kohm Variable POT

R2 = 1 Kohm 1/4 Watt

B3 = Neon Bulb - 90V Pigtail

T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 150ma -2 Amp - 240V:24V

B1 = 12 Volt - Any Battery

B2 = 12 Volt, 4.2 A/H, Lead Acid

Notes
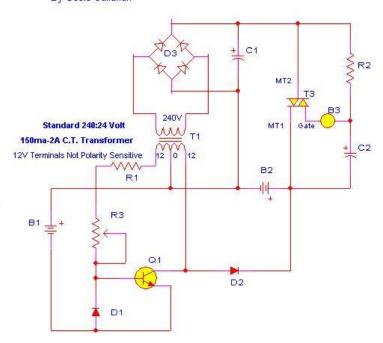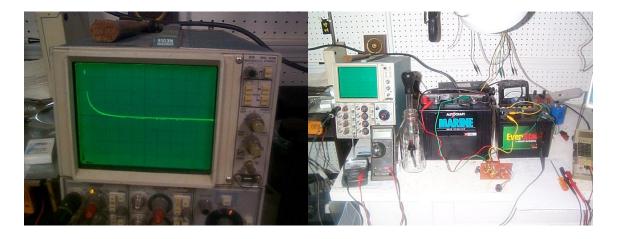
B2 will charge at the rate of
at least 0.1 Volt per hour.

Adjust R3 so circuit current draw is
between 50 and 200 milliamps from B1.

Neon Bulb should flash
between 1-2 times/sec.

Circuit is capable of COP > 1.

Standard 240:24 Volt

150ma-2A C.T. Transformer

12V Terminals Not Polarity Sensitive

240V

12 0 12

D3

C1

MT2

T3

MT1   Gate

R2

B3

C2

B2

R1

T1

B1

R3

Q1

D2
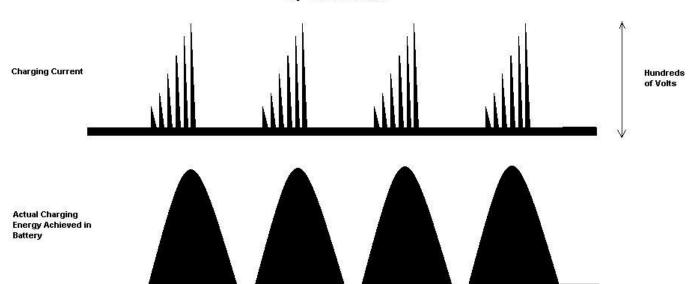
D1

Charging Effect In Lead Acid Battery

By Ossie Callanan

Charging Current

Hundreds of Volts

Actual Charging Energy Achieved in Battery
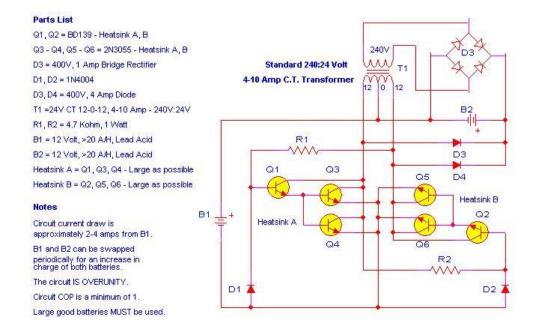
The total energy that is recovereable from the charged battery is far greater than the total energy supplied in charging current.

Solid State Back EMF Battery Power Charger
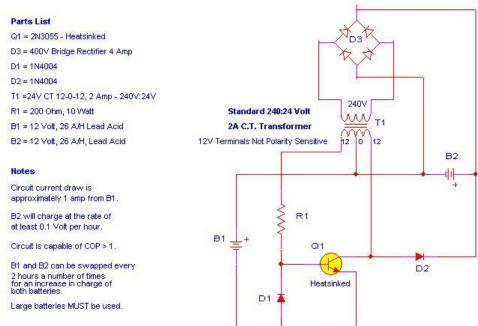
By Ossie Callanan
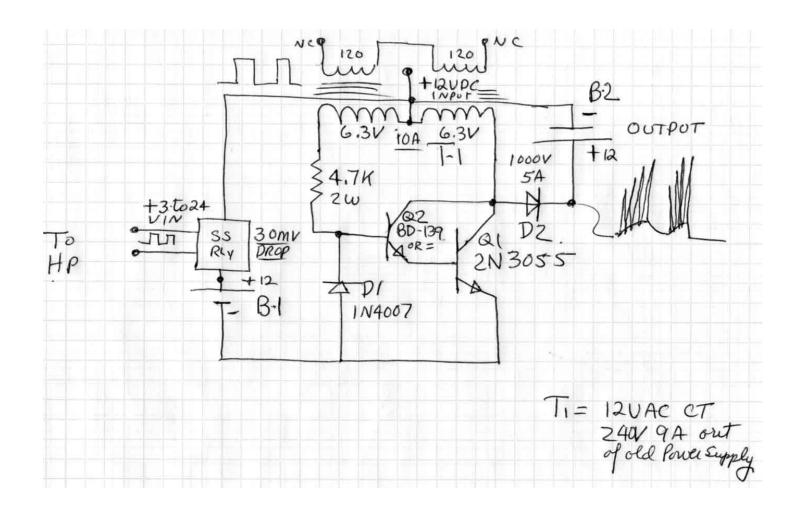
WARNING! This circuit is capable of producing lethal voltages and currents. The author takes no responsibility for any injuries you may receive during the construction, testing and use of the following circuit. Safe working practices for lethal voltages and currents must be used.

Parts List

Q1, Q2 = BD139 - Heatsink A, B

Q3 - Q4, Q5 - Q6 = 2N3055 - Heatsink A, B

D3 = 400V, 1 Amp Bridge Rectifier

D1, D2 = 1N4004

D3, D4 = 400V, 4 Amp Diode

T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 4-10 Amp - 240V:24V

R1, R2 = 4.7 Kohm, 1 Watt

B1 = 12 Volt, >20 A/H, Lead Acid

B2 = 12 Volt, >20 A/H, Lead Acid

Heatsink A = Q1, Q3, Q4 - Large as possible

Heatsink B = Q2, Q5, Q6 - Large as possible

Notes

Circuit current draw is approximately 2-4 amps from B1.

B1 and B2 can be swapped periodically for an increase in charge of both batteries.

The circuit IS OVERUNITY.

Circuit COP is a minimum of 1.

Large good batteries MUST be used.
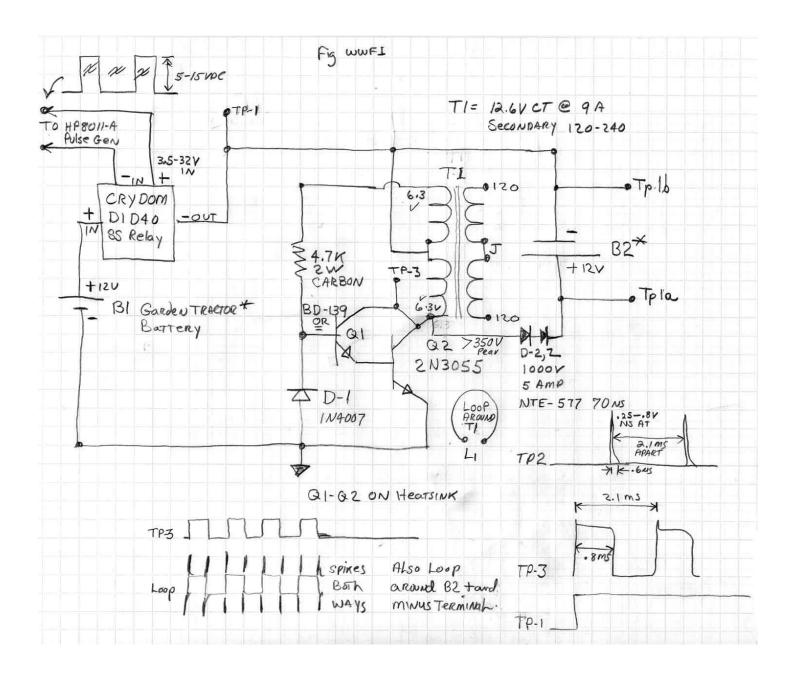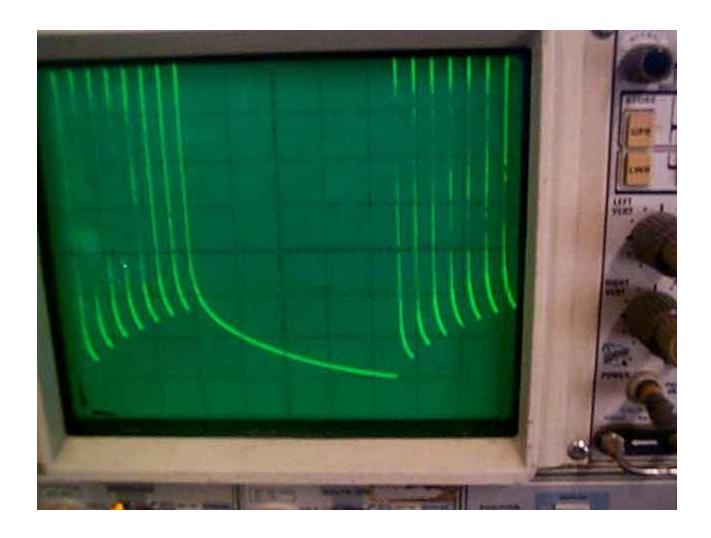
Solid State Back EMF Battery Super Charger

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1 = 2N3055 - Heatsinked

D3 = 400V Bridge Rectifier 4 Amp

D1 = 1N4004

D2 = 1N4004

T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 2 Amp - 240V:24V

R1 = 200 Ohm, 10 Watt

B1 = 12 Volt, 26 A/H Lead Acid

B2 = 12 Volt, 26 A/H Lead Acid

Notes

Circuit current draw is approximately 1 amp from B1.

B2 will charge at the rate of at least 0.1 Volt per hour.

Circuit is capable of COP > 1.

B1 and B2 can be swapped every 2 hours a number of times for an increase in charge of both batteries.

Large batteries MUST be used.

NC○   120   120   ○NC

+12VDC INPUT

B.2

6.3V   10A   6.3V
T-1

1000V
5A

OUTPUT
+12

4.7K
2W

+3 to 24
VIN

To
HP

SS
RLY

30MV
DROP

Q2
BD-139
¹ OR =

Q1
2N3055

D2

+12

B.1

D1
1N4007

T₁ = 12VAC CT
240V 9A out
of old Power Supply

Fig WWFI

5-15VDC

TO HP8011-A
Pulse Gen

$T1 = 12.6V$ CT @ 9A
SECONDARY 120-240

TP-1

3.5-32V
IN

−IN   +

CRYDOM
D1D40
SS Relay

−OUT

T1

6.3

120

Tp.1b

+
IN

−

B2*

+12V

+12V

B1 Garden TRACTOR *
Battery

−

4.7K
2W
CARBON

TP-3

J

6.3V

Tp.1a

BD-139
OR

Q1

120

Q2 > 350V
Peak

D-2,2
1000V
5 AMP

2N3055

NTE-577 70NS

D-1

1N4007

LOOP
AROUND
T1

.25−.8V
NS AT

2.1ms
APART

L1

TP2

.6us

Q1-Q2 ON HEATSINK

2.1ms

TP-3

TP-3

.8ms

Loop

spikes
Both
WAYS

Also Loop
around B2 tard
minus Terminal

TP-1

Solid State Back EMF Battery Unity Charger

By Ossie Callanan

Parts List

Q1, Q2 = MJ2955, BD140

Q3, Q4 = BD139, 2N3055

D1-D2= 1N4004

D4= 4 Amp, 400V Diode

R1, R2 = 10 Kohm 1/2 Watt

T1 =12V, 8 Amp - 12V:240V Transformer
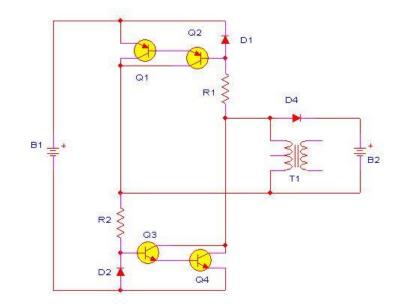
B1, B2 = 12 Volt, 26 A/H, Lead Acid Batteries

Notes

240V Transformer windings not used.

Circuit current draw is 1 Amp.
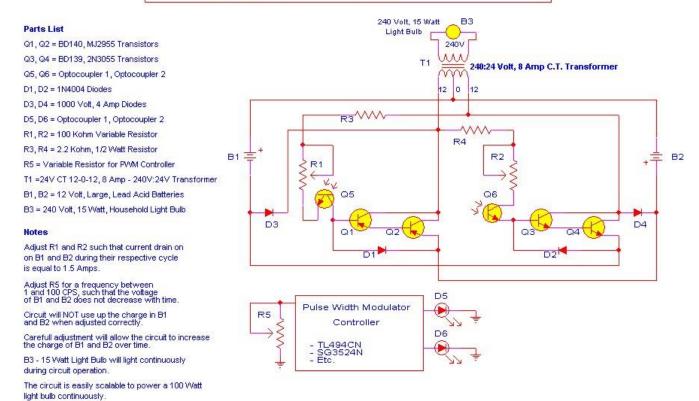
Batteries can be swapped periodically
for an increase in charge of both batteries.
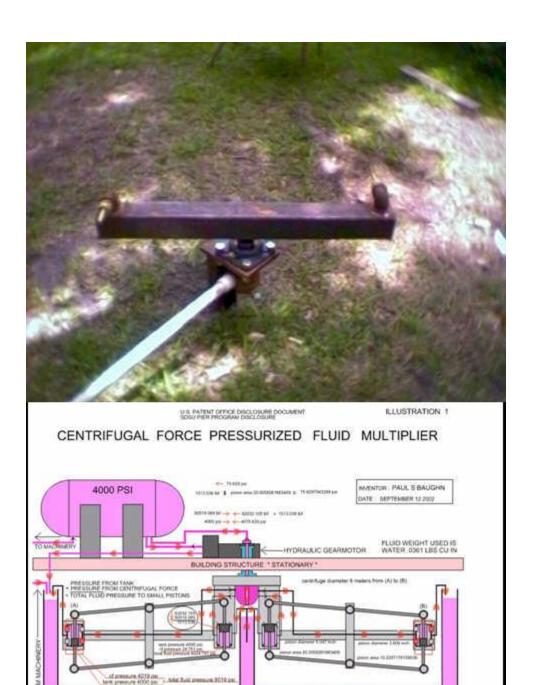
Solid State Infinite Power Supply (IPS)

By Ossie Callanan - Copyright 2004

WARNING! This circuit is capable of producing lethal voltages and currents. The author takes no responsibility for any injuries you may receive during the construction, testing and use of the following circuit. Safe working practices for lethal voltages and currents must be used.

Parts List

Q1, Q2 = BD140, MJ2955 Transistors

Q3, Q4 = BD139, 2N3055 Transistors

Q5, Q6 = Optocoupler 1, Optocoupler 2

D1, D2 = 1N4004 Diodes

D3, D4 = 1000 Volt, 4 Amp Diodes

D5, D6 = Optocoupler 1, Optocoupler 2

R1, R2 = 100 Kohm Variable Resistor

R3, R4 = 2.2 Kohm, 1/2 Watt Resistor

R5 = Variable Resistor for PWM Controller

T1 = 24V CT 12-0-12, 8 Amp - 240V:24V Transformer

B1, B2 = 12 Volt, Large, Lead Acid Batteries

B3 = 240 Volt, 15 Watt, Household Light Bulb

Notes

Adjust R1 and R2 such that current drain on on B1 and B2 during their respective cycle is equal to 1.5 Amps.

Adjust R5 for a frequency between 1 and 100 CPS, such that the voltage of B1 and B2 does not decrease with time.

Circuit will NOT use up the charge in B1 and B2 when adjusted correctly.

Carefull adjustment will allow the circuit to increase the charge of B1 and B2 over time.

B3 - 15 Watt Light Bulb will light continuously during circuit operation.

The circuit is easily scalable to power a 100 Watt light bulb continuously.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE PRESSURIZED FLUID MULTIPLIER

NOZZLES   VERSION
CENTRIFUGAL FORCE PRESSURIZED FLUID MULTIPLIER
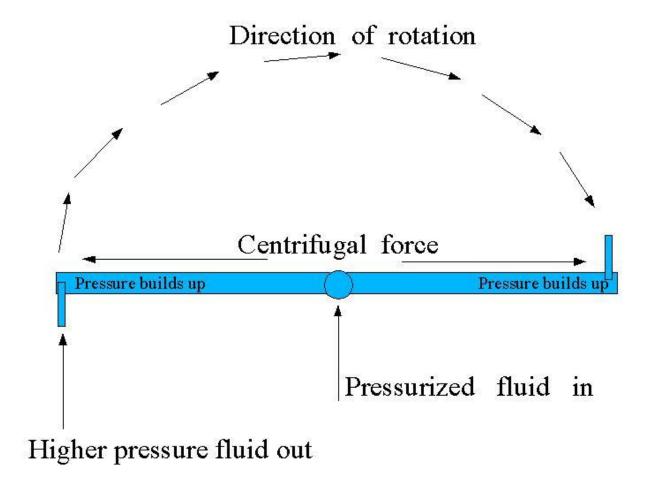
a better mouse trap

mechanical energy is transfered to the center of rotation through the use of a rotating shaft

fluid consumption 5000 cu in/min
@ 4000 psi

fluid production 10000 cu in/min
@ 4008 psi

gear ratio 1-1

gear ratio 1-2 — to tank

to fluid return chamber

8019 ft-lbs shaft torque to pump gear

from tank

1000 rpm   8019 ft lbs torque
4000 psi tank pressure
4019 psi cf pressure
8019 psi fluid pressure to gear motor

2000 rpm   4008 ft lbs torque to pump
4008 psi to tank

gear motor

gear pump

rotating shaft

this type of motor and pump system can replace the piston system

Direction of rotation

Centrifugal force

Pressure builds up   Pressure builds up

Pressurized fluid in

Higher pressure fluid out

The original fluid pressure increases
due to centrifugal forces

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE PRESSURIZED FLUID MULTIPLIER

4000 PSI

75.629 psi

1513.036 lbf ÷ piston area 20.0058261663409 = 75.6297943288 psi

80519.069 lbf → 82032.105 lbf = 1513.036 lbf

4000 psi → 4075.629 psi

INVENTOR : PAUL S BAUGHN

DATE : SEPTEMBER 12 2002

TO MACHINERY

HYDRAULIC GEARMOTOR

FLUID WEIGHT USED IS
WATER .0361 LBS CU IN

BUILDING STRUCTURE " STATIONARY "

PRESSURE FROM TANK
+ PRESSURE FROM CENTRIFUGAL FORCE
= TOTAL FLUID PRESSURE TO SMALL PISTONS

centrifuge diameter 6 meters from (A) to (B)

(A)

82032.105
80519.069
1513.036

(B)

FROM MACHINERY

tank pressure 4000 psi
cf pressure 24.781 psi
total fluid pressure 4024.781 psi

piston diameter 5.047 inch

piston diameter 3.609 inch

piston area 20.0058261663409

piston area 10.2297176159036

piston area 10.2297176159036

cf pressure 4019 psi
tank pressure 4000 psi = total fluid pressure 8019 psi

FLUID GRAVITY RETURN CHAMBER " STATIONARY "

rpm = 531 eaton me 100 htdraulic motor
motor fluid consumption = 531 x 6.04 cu in/min = 3207.24 cu in/min @ 531 rpm
motor rated @ 4000 psi ,1000 rpm ,shaft torque 320 ft-lbf

flow direction

check valves

if the pistons will stroke at 12 strokes per minute this unit should produce apx 8524 cu in of 4075 psi fluid per minute

bow twangs | WARPED BOARDS | STIFF FOP

cunning cat

jack fires

AXEL

external wheel (or drum) | far as his chain will stretch

lower cylinder

Finally, the mechanical torque is zero, due to mechanical force cancelation, but the electric power generation is eight times the power of a single coil, due to the generation of the same magnetic polarity on the coils at each time.

Tangential magnet force

45° | - 45°

Tangential magnet force

45° | - 45°

Tangential coil force

45° | n | s | - 45°

Tangential coil force

45° | n | s | - 45°

Oppose decreasing north repulsion | Oppose increasing north repulsion

Oppose decreasing south attraction | Oppose increasing south attraction

Series coil connection | Parallel coil connection

P = 8V · I | P = V · 8I

Mechanical input energy

Electrical output energy

- 45° | 45°

12 Volt 7 Amp Battery

Rotating Magnetorestrictive Metal Wheel

Variable speed motor

Coil w/Neodymium Magnets

Don Smith's
Rotating Seperator Coil

Capacitors

Transformer

USING 3 AIR COILS AND MAGNETS LIKE PICTURED ABOVE... I BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE
POSSIBLE TO MAKE A MOTIONLESS GENERATOR. BY PULSING THE INNER COIL TO
OVERPOWER THE LINES OF FLUX FROM THE OUTER MAGNETS THAT WOULD CREATE ONE
PASS THRU FOR THE 2 OUTER COILS(SIMILAR TO A TRANSFORMER) BUT WOULD HAVE THE
ADDED ADVANTAGE OF THE FLUX FROM THE MAGNET. WITH THE REMOVAL OF THE INNER
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD, THE LINES OF FLUX COULD RETURN TO THERI INITIAL STATE AND
WOULD PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL PASS THROUGH FOR THE COLLAPSING ELECTROMAGNET
FIELD AND ALSO THE MAGNETS. ANY THOUGHT OR IDEAS THAT ANYONE HAS ON THIS
SUBJECT WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED

NOT SURE WHETHER THIS IS DRAWN CORRECTLY WITH THE DIODES FOR RECTIFICATION
OR NOT, BUT IN ANY CASE, THE IDEA IS TO PUT DC CURRENT INTO A STORAGE DEVICE
WITHOUT USING ANY MECHANICAL DRAG.....

ONCE AGAIN... PLEASE COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGN...

JAMES JOLLY
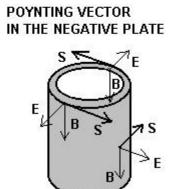
Charged cylindrical capacitor

Dielectric

Fixed positive plate

Mobile negative plate

Permanent magnet

N

S

MAGNETIC FIELD

B

N

S

ELECTRIC FIELD

E

POYNTING VECTOR IN THE NEGATIVE PLATE

S

E

B

E

B

S

S

E

B

E

Free electrons catcher converter

original drawing by Bruce Perreault (www.nuenergy.org)

Long electret coax cable, charges up in the air !

High voltage / high winding side of ign. coil

Low winding side

gds.nd of ignition coil

12 volt ignition coil

earth ground

12 volt deep cycle storage battery

tuned grid

edited version with electret coax cable
by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
for www.overunity.com
released 9th of October 2004

Remelted for positive bias recovery & charge

ARK Research TM

This is the Low Inertia Armature Generator (LIAG) of Robert E. Dorman.
A website describing it's functioning by Mr. Dorman is here: http://users1.ee.net/pmason/LIAG.html

Here are some excerpts from it's description of functioning:

"A Low Inertia Armature Generator (LIAG) is introduced. This is an electric power generator with stationary coils and magnets, but with a rotating perforated magnetic shield between them, which should eliminate magnetic counterforce when under load. This allows for a light-weight armature and the possibility of greater than 100% efficiency, as Lenz's Law does not apply when there is no relative movement of the coil with respect to the magnetic field."

"Conventional electrical theory has it that electricity is produced, or more correctly, induced, in a coil of wire moving through a magnetic field (or, if you will, a magnetic field moving through a coil of wire). This is a simplification, or special case of the more general phenomena governed by Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction, which describes the electrical effect of a changing magnetic field. The induction of electric current in the moving coil (connected to an appropriate electrical load, of course) is not so much an effect of the relative movement of the coil with respect to the magnet as it is of the CHANGE in the magnetic field that is seen by the coil."

"The moving component, the magnetic shield, has negligible current flow through it, so there is no force opposing its motion due to electromagnetic induction, as there is with the conventional generator with its moving coils. Lenz's law does not apply because there is no moving coil or magnet to act upon. "

Pickup Coils

Neodynium Magnets

Rotating perforated magnetic shield

Low Inertia Armature Generator

After going through the data from J.L.Naudin's PFT Motors which use the Poynting Vector for their operation and can run at speeds of over 400RPM on 30kV at 5uA and over 1200RPM on 30kV at 15uA, I did some thinking and searching. I came accross a website giving a generic overview of average V and A outputs from standard electrostatic generators, in the case at the site it was for a Wimhurst type generator and the figures stated that "A Wimshurst machine with 31 cm disks turning at 20 turns per second produces about 20 uA of current only, and a maximum voltage of ~50 kV'. Obvisously I compared the two and figured that the PFT Motor should have enough torque to spin a single arylic disc as in J.L.Naudin's experiment he hooks up a propelor to a PFT Motor and it turns at amazing speeds. I am just getting this initial description out on the net so people can brainstorm. I will also be looking into enhancing the Poynting Vector via the use of permanent magnets.

MORE TO COME!

Initial Brainstormed 3D Picture

Perpetual Motion (machine)

CAUTION,,,,,,,,,,

If this system is allowed to run freely,

Without having any outside drain of power,

This system will overcharge itself,

Maybe even causing the battery to explode.

So, please be careful when experimenting,

With this miraculous mechanism's workings,

Maybe these should be called e-multiplier,

As you always need a little electric power,

To generate the greater increase in power,

But,,, this works even with a dead battery,

all that you have to do,

to start these machines going,

is start the big pulley turning by hand,

And the power output from the little pulley,

Is sufficient enough to start this running.

Maybe the battery is not needed,

And you could do it with 120 volt motors.

Free electricity for God's favorite creation.

Perpetual Motion (machine)

The battery and motors could be any voltage, as long as they were all the same as the voltage regulator

Battery is not a needed item in this free energy system = just used as a collection device for any excess power

Voltage regulator

Full wave bridge rectifier

AC out plug

DC in motor

AC out motor

Belt or in a pinch, it could be rope even

CAUTION,,,,,,,,,,

If this system is allowed to run freely,

Without having any outside drain of power,

This system will overcharge itself,

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And the power output from the little pulley,

Is sufficient enough to start this running.

Maybe the battery is not needed,

And you could do this with 120 volt motors.

Getting free electricity for your home

Measurement of the Laboratory's Absolute Velocity

STEFAN MARINOV[1]

Laboratory for Fundamental Physical Problems,
ul. Elin Pelin 22, Sofia 1421, Bulgaria

Abstract

The report is given on a local measurement of the absolute velocity of a laboratory. This is the resultant velocity due to all types of motion in which the laboratory takes part (about the Earth's axis, about the Sun, about the galactic center, about the center of the cluster of galaxies).

Harress (1912) and Sagnac (1913) established that the velocity of light is direction dependent with respect to a rotating disk. Michelson, Gale, and Pearson (1925) showed that such direction dependence exists also for the spinning earth.

Until now the "Sagnac effect" has been measured only for closed paths of the light beams where the effect is proportional to the *angular* rotational velocity. We measured the "Sagnac effect" for light beams proceeding along a straight line where the effect is proportional to the *linear* rotational velocity. Michelson, Gale, and Pearson measured only the diurnal angular rotational velocity, since the yearly and galactic angular rotational velocities are too small to be detected. We registered the galactic and supergalactic linear rotational velocities and small changes in their sum due to the yearly rotation, when performing the measurement during the different days of the year; the diurnal changes, being very small, could not be registered.

To measure the Sagnac effect along a straight line, one has to realize a Newtonian time synchronization [1] between spatially separated points. We succeeded in making such a synchronization with the help of a rotating axle.

The scheme of our interferometric "coupled-mirrors" experiment, with

[1] Present address: via Puggia 47, 16131 Genova, Italy.

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of light.   In the theories of Riemann and Betti it would appear that the action is supposed to be propagated in a manner somewhat more similar to that of light.

But in all of these theories the question naturally occurs :— If something is transmitted from one particle to another at a distance, what is its condition after it has left the one particle and before it has reached the other? If this something is the potential energy of the two particles, as in Neumann's theory, how are we to conceive this energy as existing in a point of space, coinciding neither with the one particle nor with the other? In fact, whenever energy is transmitted from one body to another in time, there must be a medium or substance in which the energy exists after it leaves one body and before it reaches the other, for energy, as Torricelli * remarked, 'is a quintessence of so subtile a nature that it cannot be contained in any vessel except the inmost substance of material things.' Hence all these theories lead to the conception of a medium in which the propagation takes place, and if we admit this medium as an hypothesis, I think it ought to occupy a prominent place in our investigations, and that we ought to endeavour to construct a mental representation of all the details of its action, and this has been my constant aim in this treatise.

* *Lezioni Accademiche* (Firenze, 1715), p. 25.

James Clerk Maxwell

A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field

with an appreciation by
ALBERT EINSTEIN

edited and introduced by
THOMAS F. TORRANCE

Of these the first that must be mentioned is Lorentz's theory of electrons, in which the field and electric corpuscles appear beside one another as equivalent elements in the comprehension of reality. There followed the special and general theory of relativity which—although based entirely on field theory considerations—hitherto could not avoid the independent introduction of material points and total differential equations.

The last and most successful creation of theoretical physics, quantum mechanics, differs fundamentally in its principles from the two programmes which we will briefly designate as Newton's and Maxwell's. For the quantities which appear in its laws lay no claim to describe physical reality itself but only the probabilities for the occurrence of one of the physical realities to which attention is being directed. Dirac, to whom in my judgment, we are indebted for the most logically complete account of this theory, rightly points to the fact that it would not be easy, for example, to give a theoretical description of a photon in such a way that there would be comprised in the description sufficient reason for a judgment as to whether the photon will pass a polarisator set obliquely in its path or not.

Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that physicists will not be satisfied in the long run with this kind of indirect description of reality, even if an adaptation of the theory to the demand of general relativity can be achieved in a satisfactory way. Then they must surely be brought back to the attempt to realise the programme which may suitably be designated as Maxwellian: a description of physical reality in terms of fields which satisfy partial differential equations in a way that is free from singularities.

A Dynamical Theory of the Electromagnetic Field

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

(1) THE most obvious mechanical phenomenon in electrical and magnetical experiments is the mutual action by which bodies in certain states set each other in motion while still at a sensible distance from each other. The first step, therefore, in reducing these phenomena into scientific form, is to ascertain the magnitude and direction of the force acting between the bodies, and when it is found that this force depends in a certain way upon the relative position of the bodies and on their electric or magnetic condition, it seems at first sight natural to explain the facts by assuming the existence of something either at rest or in motion in each body, constituting its electric or magnetic state, and capable of acting at a distance according to mathematical laws.

In this way mathematical theories of statical electricity, of magnetism, of the mechanical action between conductors carrying currents, and of the induction of currents have been formed. In these theories the force acting between the two bodies is treated with reference only to the condition of the bodies and their relative position, and without any express consideration of the surrounding medium.

These theories assume, more or less explicitly, the existence of substances the particles of which have the property of acting on one another at a distance by attraction or repulsion. The most complete development of a theory of this kind is that of M. W. Weber[*], who has made the same theory include electrostatic and electromagnetic phenomena.

In doing so, however, he has found it necessary to assume that the force between two electric particles depends on their relative velocity, as well as on their distance.

This theory, as developed by MM. W. Weber and C. Neumann[†],

[*] "Electrodynamische Massbestimmungen". *Leipzig Trans.* Vol. I. 1849, and Taylor's *Scientific Memoirs*, Vol. V. art. XIV.
[†] *Explicare tentatur quomodo fiat ut lucis planum polarizationis per vires electricas vel magneticas declinetur.*—Halis Saxonum, 1858.

is exceedingly ingenious, and wonderfully comprehensive in its application to the phenomena of statical electricity, electromagnetic attractions, induction of currents and diamagnetic phenomena; and it comes to us with the more authority, as it has served to guide the speculations of one who has made so great an advance in the practical part of electric science, both by introducing a consistent system of units in electrical measurement, and by actually determining electrical quantities with an accuracy hitherto unknown.

(2) The mechanical difficulties, however, which are involved in the assumption of particles acting at a distance with forces which depend on their velocities are such as to prevent me from considering this theory as an ultimate one, though it may have been, and may yet be useful in leading to the coordination of phenomena.

I have therefore preferred to seek an explanation of the fact in another direction, by supposing them to be produced by actions which go on in the surrounding medium as well as in the excited bodies, and endeavouring to explain the action between distant bodies without assuming the existence of forces capable of acting directly at sensible distances.

(3) The theory I propose may therefore be called a theory of the *Electromagnetic Field*, because it has to do with the space in the neighbourhood of the electric or magnetic bodies, and it may be called a *Dynamical* Theory, because it assumes that in that space there is matter in motion, by which the observed electromagnetic phenomena are produced.

(4) The electromagnetic field is that part of space which contains and surrounds bodies in electric or magnetic conditions.

It may be filled with any kind of matter, or we may endeavour to render it empty of all gross matter, as in the case of Geissler's tubes and other so-called vacua.

There is always, however, enough of matter left to receive and transmit the undulations of light and heat, and it is because the transmission of these radiations is not greatly altered when transparent bodies of measurable density are substituted for the so-called vacuum, that we are obliged to admit that the undulations are those of an ethereal substance, and not of the gross matter, the presence of which merely modifies in some way the motion of the ether.

We have therefore some reason to believe, from the phenomena of light and heat, that there is an ethereal medium filling space and permeating bodies, capable of being set in motion and of transmitting that motion from one part to another, and of communicating

that motion to gross matter so as to heat it and affect it in various ways.

(5) Now the energy communicated to the body in heating it must have formerly existed in the moving medium, for the undulations had left the source of heat some time before they reached the body, and during that time the energy must have been half in the form of motion of the medium and half in the form of elastic resilience. From these considerations Professor W. Thomson has argued*, that the medium must have a density capable of comparison with that of gross matter, and has even assigned an inferior limit to that density.

(6) We may therefore receive, as a datum derived from a branch of science independent of that with which we have to deal, the existence of a pervading medium, of small but real density, capable of being set in motion, and of transmitting motion from one part to another with great, but not infinite, velocity.

Hence the parts of this medium must be so connected that the motion of one part depends in some way on the motion of the rest; and at the same time these connections must be capable of a certain kind of elastic yielding, since the communication of motion is not instantaneous, but occupies time.

The medium is therefore capable of receiving and storing up two kinds of energy, namely, the "actual" energy depending on the motions of its parts, and "potential" energy, consisting of the work which the medium will do in recovering from displacement in virtue of its elasticity.

The propagation of undulations consists in the continual transformation of one of these forms of energy into the other alternately, and at any instant the amount of energy in the whole medium is equally divided, so that half is energy of motion, and half is elastic resilience.

(7) A medium having such a constitution may be capable of other kinds of motion and displacement than those which produce the phenomena of light and heat, and some of these may be of such a kind that they may be evidenced to our senses by the phenomena they produce.

(8) Now we know that the luminiferous medium is in certain cases acted on by magnetism; for Faraday† discovered that when a

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* "On the Possible Density of the Luminiferous Medium, and on the Mechanical Value of a Cubic Mile of Sunlight", *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* (1854), p. 57.

† *Experimental Researches*, Series XIX.

RYBONIC STANDARD MODEL (RSM)

```
weak............................................15............"  boson (W+,W-,Zo)
↑ EM....................................10.............."    "  boson(photon)
 | strong.........6.........."..........."..........."  "  boson(gluons)
 | meson......4.........."..........."..........."  "  fermion/boson(kaon, pion)
 | baryon........3.........."..........."..........."  "  fermion (proton and neutron)
↓ electron.............................6............."....."  fermion (elemenatary lepton)
neutrino............................................"........12 fermion (elementary lepton)
```

The faster than the speed-of-radiation --if only fractionally so--
gravitational force i.e. "gravity (graviton)" follows the polyhedral
icosahedrons $6 + 10 + 15 = 31$ --or more-- primary geodesic great-circle
(GRC) pathways.

It is my conjecture that it is the overlapping interference of these
icosahedral spherical --vector/edged/gravitee defining-- membranes that
create the 3, 4, 6 and 12 = 25 great-circle pathways assosciated with the
axis spun VE(vector equilibrium)/cubo-octahedron and its sub-catgorized
polyhedra the octahedron and the tetrahedron and these 25 GRC's in-
turn result in in our detectability of the physically retarded Universe at
speeds-of-radiation --or less-- which we recognize and label as
the fermionic particles.

There are a total of 7 sets of great-circles totaling 56 primary great circles.
Another 31 cirlces can be added because of icosahedrons two sets of axis
spinning in relation to the ve/cubooctahedron ergo a total of 87 primary circles
with 14 being redundant leaving 73 unique primary greart-circles.

Bosons i.e. bosonic force particles having whole-interger/integral spin-
0, 1 or 2 are based on the 31 great-circles of the icosahedron.

Fermions i.e. femionic matter particles having fractional interger/integral
spin-3/2, 1/3.5/2, 1/2, 2/3 are based on the 25 great-circles.

1) Weak force (W+, W-, Zo) inteacts between leptons(electrons and
neutrinos)

2) Electro-magnetic force (EM/photon) interacts with electrons.

3) Strong sub-atomic force (gluons) holds quarks (elementarys)

4) Mesons (kaon, pion etc...)are the strong nuclear(atomic) force and
holds protons and neutrons together and is made of two quarks but has
whole-spin-integral of a bosonic force particle.

5) Baryons like proton and neutron are composed of three extremely
tigthly bound elementary quarks.

6) Electrons are elementary leptons (light weight).

7) Neutrinos are also elementary leptons that associtate with the weak
force particles

8) Gravity is weakest of all icosahedral bosonic force particles and
follows all available geodesic, great-circle pathways between any two
specified points of masss-attractive interrelationship in Universe.

```
weak............................................15............"  boson (W+,W-,Zo)
 EM....................................10.............."    "  boson(photon)
   strong..........6.........."..........."..........."  "  boson(gluons)
    meson......4.........."..........."..........."  "  fermion/boson(kaon, pion)
    baryon........3.........."..........."..........."  "  fermion (proton and neutron)
   electron.............................6............."....."  fermion (elemenatary lepton)
neutrino............................................"........12 fermion (elementary lepton)
```

In this model above we may speculate on the number 10 of the
Icosahedrons 6 10 15 as the median EM force having both repulsion and
attraction between the strong and weak force and;
     $4 + 6 = 10$ great circles in the VE/cubo-octahedron fermionic mattter format
that involves an elementary particle(6) and a hadronic meson (2 quarks) particle
(4) which is a quasi-inbetween fermionic/bosonic particle because it has whole-
spin-0 or 1integral like bosons and in fact is the stong atomic (nuclear) force
holding protons to neutrons even tho it is composed of elementary
quarks(fermions). Weird! Other mesonic particles are the kaons and pions. All
weird!
     So we have 10 in the bosonic set of great circles and a potential 10 in the
fermionic set of great circles. The latter ten being the median or intermdeiate in-
between the heavy baryons(3) and the almost massless neutrinos(12)

The number ten as shown above is interestingly significant to string theory for me
as elucidated upon by Michio Kaku in his book "Hyperspace"page 172 .

     "...One of the deepest secrets of string theory, which si still not understood, is
why its is only defined in ten and 26 dimensions......If we caculate how strings
break and reform in N-dimensional space we constantly find the meaningless
terms cropping up that destroy the marvelous propertied of the theory.

 Fortuanately, these undwanted terms appear multiplied by (N - 10). Therefore, to
make these anomalies vanish, we have no choice but to fix N to be ten. String
theory is the only known quantum theory that specifically demands that the
dimension of space-time be fixed at as unique number.

 Unfortuanately, string theorists are unable at present explains why ten
dimension are singled out. The answer lies withing mathematics, in an area
called modular functions. Whenever we manipulate the KSV loop diagrams
created by interacting strings, we encounter these strange modular functions,
where the number ten appears in the strangest places.
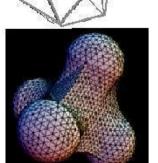
These modular functions are as mysterious as the man who investigated them,
the mystic from the East. --(Srivasa Ramanjuan was perhaps the strangest man in
all of mathmatics in the entire histroy of science)-- perhaps if we better
understood the work of the indian genius, we would understand why we live in
our present Universe"...end quote.

Below is two of the 8-Universal
Overlapping Icoshaedrally Vectored
Gravitational Field Matrix a.k.a 8-UOI-
Geodesic Gravitational Field Matrix.
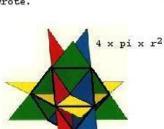
At right is the 8 Universal
Overlapping Icosahedral Vectored
Gravitational Fieled Matrix in its
non-geodesic Euclidiean format.

8-UOI-VGF- Matrix or geodesically
composed as the 8-UOI-GGF Matrix

Graphic at left and right done by ALan Ferguson using his
"Springdance" program he wrote.

$$4 \times pi \times r^2$$
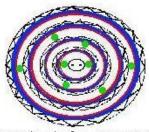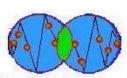
Above is four of the 8 UOI's with
no overlap but showing their
tetrahedral orientation. This
bubble-foam-like structure may be
the feedback mechanism of entropy
or gravity from black holes and any
"Multi-verses" concepts.

A tetrahedron brought to zero-volume
creates the cubo-octahedron. This is the
singularity (vector equilibrium) point of
a black hole whose surface areas event
horizon, is equal to the its entropy
inside ergo the four great (equatorial)
circles or polygons areas represent the
entropy of black hole and is formlated as
4 times Pi time the radius squared.

See "Bekenstien's Law: With every horizon that
forms a boundary seperating an observer from a
region which is hidden from them, there is
associated an entropy which measures the amount
of imformation which is hidden behind it. This
entropy is always proportional to the area of
the horizon." (Page 87 of 3 Roads to Quantum
Gravity) Also discovered by Stephen Hawking.
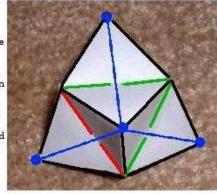
A 2-D generalization of Universe based
on the overlapping of 8 gravitational
icoshahedrons to create all fermionic
and bosonic particles of Universe. Only
two of the 8 icos. are represented here.
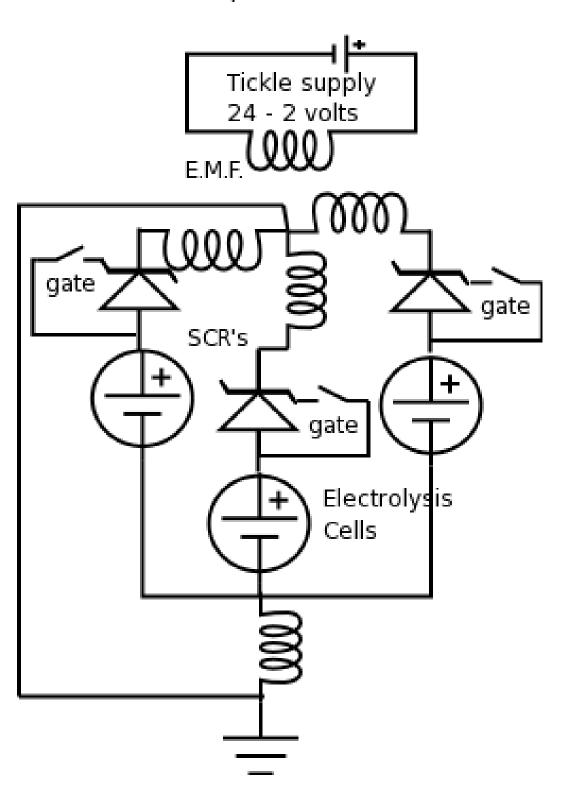
Concentric circles represent the finite and discreete quatum
levels of all aspects of energy. Blue is gravity, red is bosons,
green is fermions and black is metaphysical.
see http://www.ill.fr/
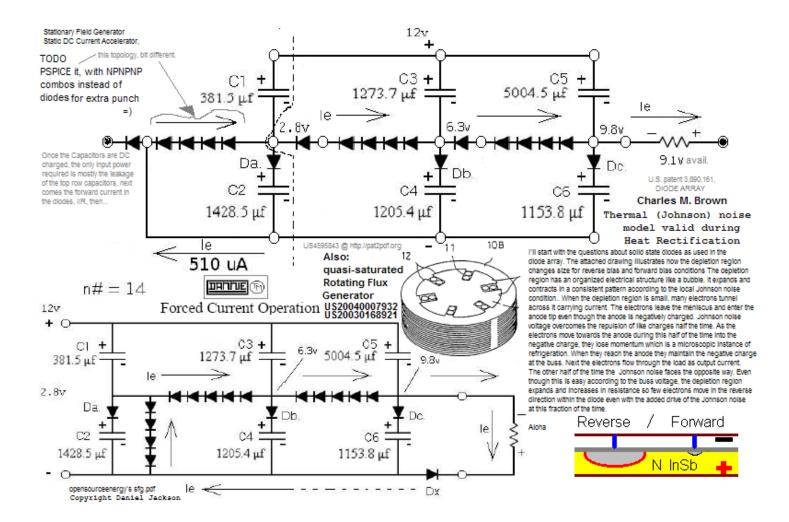
At right is the star-tetrahedron
defined by 4 regular tets face
bonded to a central regular tet.
The black red and green lines define
the star-tetrahedron which is
centrally located to the above
8-UOI-GGF Matrix.   The red an green
lines defines the nuclear polyhedron
for the above 8-UOI-GGF matrix.
The blue lines define a tetrahedron
formed by connecting the 4 external
vertexes of the star-tet.
This star-tet shoule not be confused
with other so-called star-tets that
are actually stella-octangulas i.e.
a stellated octahedron.

Electrolysis cell(s) power supply

3 phase alternator

Tickle supply
24 - 2 volts

E.M.F.

gate

gate

SCR's

gate

+

+

+

Electrolysis
Cells

Stationary Field Generator
Static DC Current Accelerator,

TODO this topology, bit different.
PSPICE it, with NPNPNP
combos instead of
diodes for extra punch
=)

Once the Capacitors are DC
charged, the only input power
required is mostly the leakage
of the top row capacitors, next
comes the forward current in
the diodes, IIR, then...

12v +

C1 + **381.5 μf**

C3 + **1273.7 μf**

C5 + **5004.5 μf**

Ie →   Ie →

2.8v   6.3v   9.8v

Da.   Db   Dc.

9.1 v avail.

C2 **1428.5 μf**   +   C4 **1205.4 μf**   +   C6 **1153.8 μf**   +

Ie ←
510 uA

n# = 14

DANNE (TM)

Also:
quasi-saturated
Rotating Flux
Generator
US20040007932
US20030168921

12   11   10B

U.S. patent 3,890,161,
DIODE ARRAY

Charles M. Brown
Thermal (Johnson) noise
model valid during
Heat Rectification

I'll start with the questions about solid state diodes as used in the diode array. The attached drawing illustrates how the depletion region changes size for reverse bias and forward bias conditions The depletion region has an organized electrical structure like a bubble. It expands and contracts in a consistent pattern according to the local Johnson noise condition.. When the depletion region is small, many electrons tunnel across it carrying current. The electrons leave the meniscus and enter the anode tip even though the anode is negatively charged. Johnson noise voltage overcomes the repulsion of like charges half the time. As the electrons move towards the anode during this half of the time into the negative charge, they lose momentum which is a microscopic instance of refrigeration. When they reach the anode they maintain the negative charge at the buss. Next the electrons flow through the load as output current. The other half of the time the Johnson noise faces the opposite way. Even though this is easy according to the buss voltage, the depletion region expands and increases in resistance so few electrons move in the reverse direction within the diode even with the added drive of the Johnson noise at this fraction of the time.

Forced Current Operation

12v + C1 + **381.5 μf**

C3 + **1273.7 μf**

6.3v C5 **5004.5 μf** +

9.8v

Ie →

2.8v

Da.

C2 **1428.5 μf** +   Db. C4 **1205.4 μf** +   Dc. C6 **1153.8 μf** +

Ie

Aloha

Reverse / Forward

N InSb

opensourceenergy's sfg.pdf
Copyright Daniel Jackson

Ie ← — — — — — — — — Dx

Rotor core

Output coils

Generator

Input motor

Battery

Big Pulley

Belt

Output

Small Pulley

Before collision- the 2 balls actually are close or touching

pair of balls with return springs

Cue ball transfers momentum to pair of balls. they depart at 45 degrees

Red is the image of the oversizeing!

The center Sprokets does not move this give us the fulcrum point!

The outer Sproket do move with the chain and keep the weight even with the ground!

inf
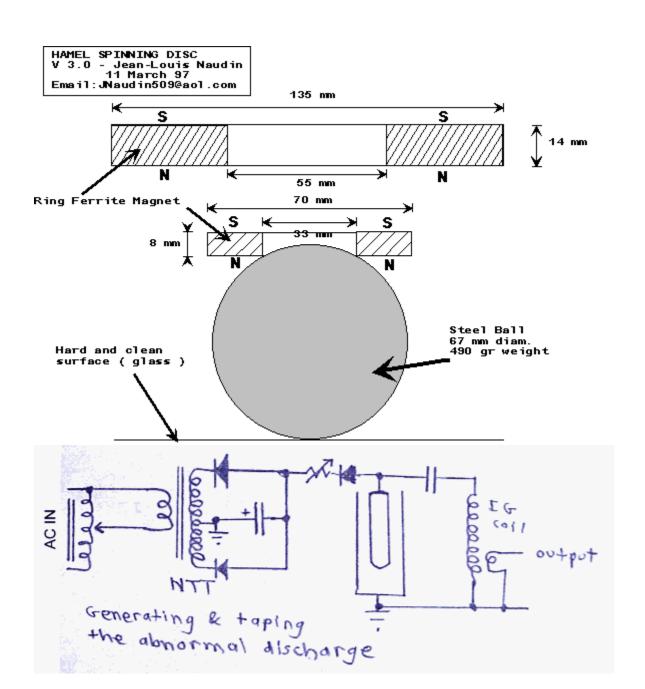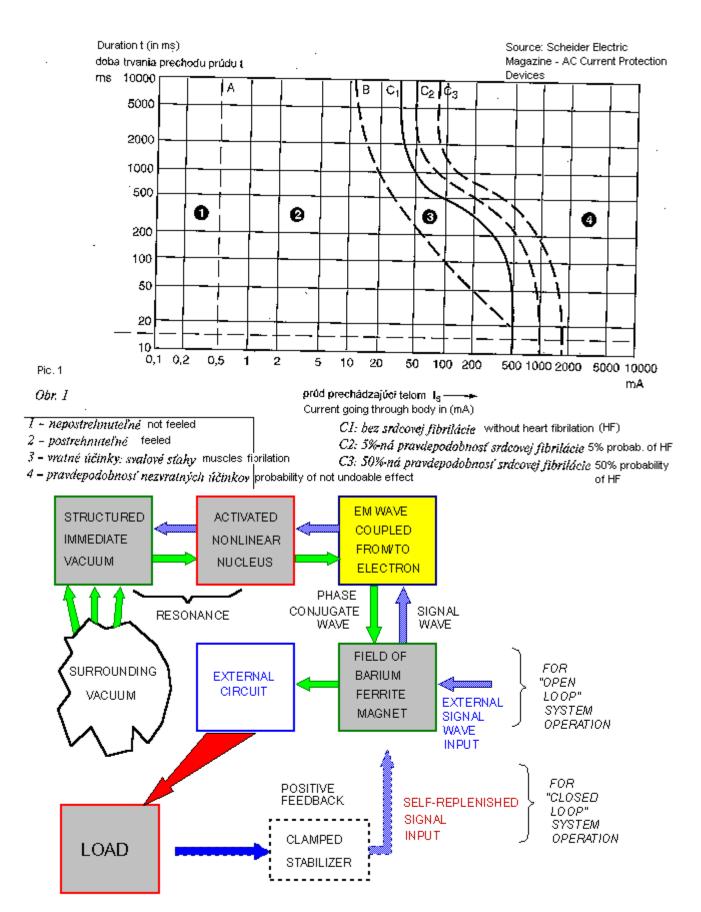
If arranged like ping pong paddles rotating clockwise along their axis (where attached to the gear box) would two high speed gyros cause the gearbox to spin if it were mounted on bearings that allowed this?

(% Speed of Light)

135 mm

S   S

14 mm

N   N

55 mm

Ring Ferrite Magnet

70 mm

8 mm

S   33 mm   S

N   N

Steel Ball
67 mm diam.
490 gr weight

Hard and clean
surface (glass)

AC IN

NTT

I G
coil

output

Generating & taping
the abnormal discharge

Duration t (in ms)

doba trvania prechodu prúdu t

ms   10000

Source: Scheider Electric
Magazine - AC Current Protection
Devices

A   B C1   C2 C3

❶   ❷   ❸   ❹

5000

2000

1000

500

200

100

50

20

10

0,1 0,2   0,5   1   2   5   10   20   50 100 200   500 1000 2000   5000 10000
                                                                                    mA

Pic. 1

Obr. 1

prúd prechádzajúci telom I$_s$ ⟶
Current going through body in (mA)

1 – nepostrehnuteľné not feeled

2 – postrehnuteľné   feeled

3 – vratné účinky: svalové sťahy muscles fibrilation

4 – pravdepodobnosť nezvratných účinkov probability of not undoable effect

C1: bez srdcovej fibrilácie without heart fibrilation (HF)

C2: 5%-ná pravdepodobnosť srdcovej fibrilácie 5% probab. of HF

C3: 50%-ná pravdepodobnosť srdcovej fibrilácie 50% probability
                                                                        of HF

STRUCTURED IMMEDIATE VACUUM

ACTIVATED NONLINEAR NUCLEUS

EM WAVE COUPLED FROM/TO ELECTRON

RESONANCE

SURROUNDING VACUUM

PHASE CONJUGATE WAVE

SIGNAL WAVE

EXTERNAL CIRCUIT

FIELD OF BARIUM FERRITE MAGNET

EXTERNAL SIGNAL WAVE INPUT

FOR "OPEN LOOP" SYSTEM OPERATION

POSITIVE FEEDBACK

SELF-REPLENISHED SIGNAL INPUT

FOR "CLOSED LOOP" SYSTEM OPERATION

LOAD

CLAMPED STABILIZER

Block diagram of the Sweet Vacuum Triode Amplifier.

Adding positive feedback circuit enables self-oscillation.

south pole facing
4" X 6" X 1" ceramic magnet
north pole facing

signal diode

output coil

aluminium tube 4"X6"X2.5"

500 Guass Field

—

12 turns #12 1.84 amps 10.4 volts

Perpendicular
to
field

1.5 inch

24 turns #18 4.6 amps @ 24.2v

—

input coil 120 t #2
250 T #18

7.5 volts 3.1 ua

-147ua

south pole facing
4" X 6" X 1" ceramic magnet
north pole facing

from signal generator
or sine wave oscillator

original test set up with signal Generator

Space - Quanta Modulator
Clean-Propulsion Power Now!
Automotive Propulsion tomorrow...
The days of The Rotating Electrical

Energy Producing Machine, The A/terns

are About over.

A static version of The "Space Flux
Coupled Alternator" is on the drawing
board. A Working Prototype, A 10 kw
3∅ 240 V. Machine, excited by low pow
oscillatory means. It's expected isolated
feed-back techniques will provide close
loop. Soarce of low level oscillator pou
thus eliminating A 100% duty-cycle
battery.

A concept of A unique type of Electri
Motor with efficiency Approaching un
is in the realm of Possibility soon

-Replacing the primitive energy-hoging
Series-Type Motor,

With innovative state of the Art control

By means of Phase shift Techniques And

Phanthom Poles (induced) by superimposed

Polarized rotating field operating at

400 HZ fundamental frequency with sub-

harmonics providing many poles,

Slow speed High Torque and smooth

Acceleration to MAX. high speed-High

horsepower lower Torque Provided

by induced 2, 4, 6, poles 8, 10, 12 po

intermediate speed medium H.P

medium Torque And 14, 16, 18 pole slow

speed High Torque.

A slip cycle effect provides smooth transition as poles change either in the negative or positive direction

A foot pedal the same as the gas pedal on contemporary cars completely control acceleration or deacceleration.

No cooling system is required, it's estimated the motor would weigh no more than 150 lbs to produce 150 HP at 80 MPH.

The Space-Quanta-Modulator,

How it works:

First a time-varying magnetic flux must be produced. This must be caused to vary in sync with three modulating signals displaced in time phase 120 electrical degrees

The magnets producing coherent quantizing of the incoherent quanta packets comprising the surrounding space field, providing a continuous stream of energy from an infinite source.

As the time varying flux of a period of $1/400 = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ sec or 2.5 millseconds sweeps over the stationary armature coils voltage is induced in them by the

Faradays law.

Very low power is needed to modulate the Quanta which is in a coherent state under the influence of the residual effects of energy initially consummed in the so called magnetization process. This energy is steady state and is actually orientated space Quanta. which is not a property of the magnet. but initiated by the initial magnetizing force.

The architectural configuration of the windings and their relationship to the magnets will be best understood by observing the construction of A prototype.

The defining equations are similar
those of the Dynamic Space Flux
Coupled Alternator"
A working Prototype should be
ready About Easter. I have enough
Magnets to prove the concept
"Sparky"

2 AUGUST, 1992.
To John Morrison.

Dear John:

Enclosed find some Articles of
Interest, Hoopers work closely
related To Beardon's and the
research I'v done recently.
Also Scope Wave form Analysis
Pertinent To Capacitive discharg
Techniques used To shift or
off-set The equator and lock i
(EQUATOR)
in an unfamiliar location. with a
A Permanent Magnet. At The
same time A 60 HZ sine wave
Signal is injected into A ~~brain~~,
Memory center. The off-set
Pulse discharge of The Capacit
bank must occur at The

INSTANT the 60 Hz. signal is at Peak value. This is Preliminary to the actual conditioning of the Barium-ferrite Magnets. If somehow all problems here can be resolved and legal Agreements made. I will divulge to you the method of Completing Conditioning.

During The interium I will gladly display video-wise and sound wise virtual energy particles permeating All space The source of unlimited energy forever. This is possible by means of a magnetic lens with Powers $\times 10^9$ over The electron Microscope
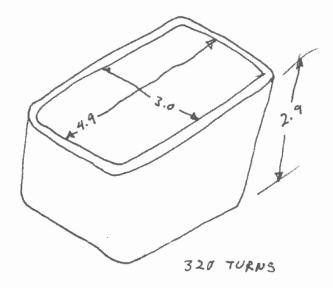
Scientists To-day not all
are dogmatic refusing to
budge from old theories that
do not hold water. Mere Assumption
never proven at all.
                                    wave
    I have built a scalar potential
detector for under $100 time and
material it's the only one I
know of in the world that's so simple
A 12yr old could build it.
    There are many things I need to
Talk To you About. I'm willing to
Pay my own way To Scotland To
do this very soon.
                    With Best Regards
                    "Sparky"

OUTPUT COIL .From Rosenthal

WIRE O.D. .039

2.7 OHMS

4.9   3.0   2.9

320 TURNS

INPUT COIL
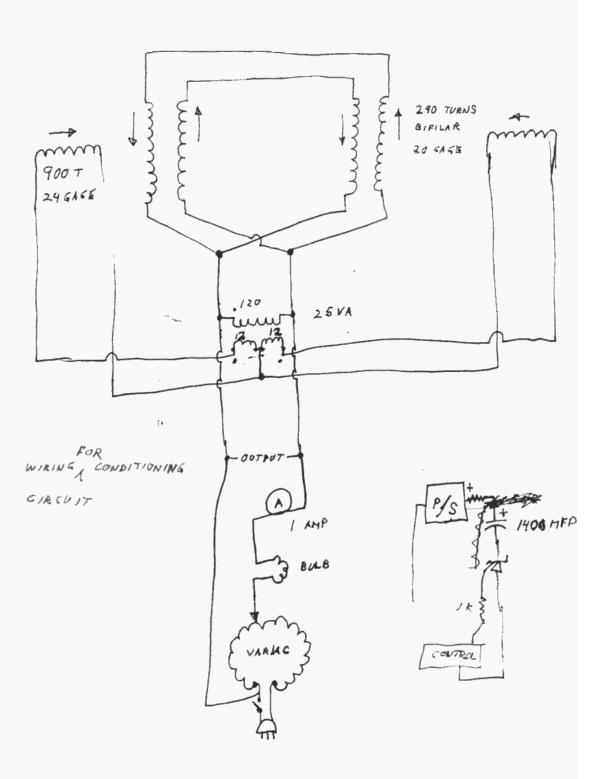
WIRE O.D. .056

5.2 OHMS EACH COIL

3.0

1 RED
2 RED

2.0

4.75   900 TURNS

1 BLACK
2 BLACK
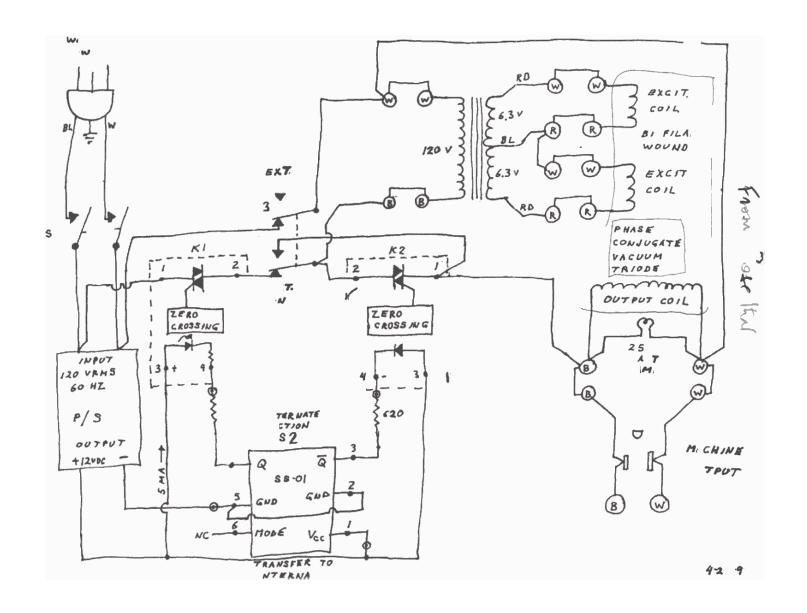
BI FILAR WOUND
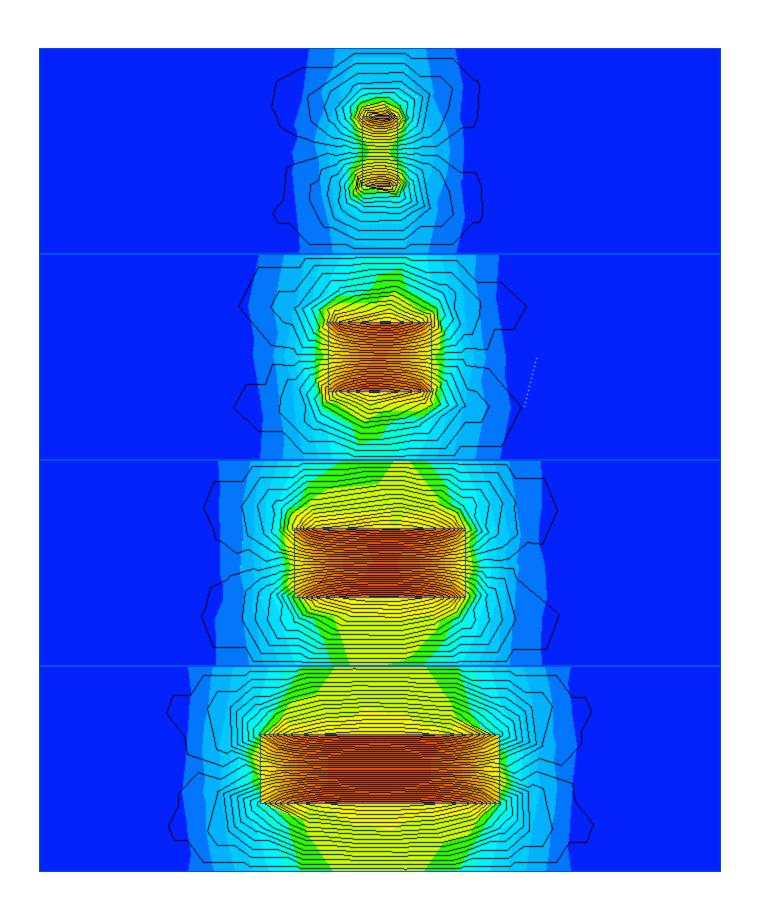
THESE ARE COILS FOR A TWO
MAGNET, TWO COIL VERSION THAT
I BUILT A SEAMLESS CHANGE OVER
CIRCUIT (ENCLOSED)

OUTPUT COIL

From Rosenthal

290 TURNS
BIFILAR
20 GAGE

900 T
24 GAGE

.120   25 VA

12   12

FOR
WIRING CONDITIONING

CIRCUIT

OUTPUT

P/S   1400 MFD

A

1 AMP

BULB

1 K

CONTROL

VARIAC
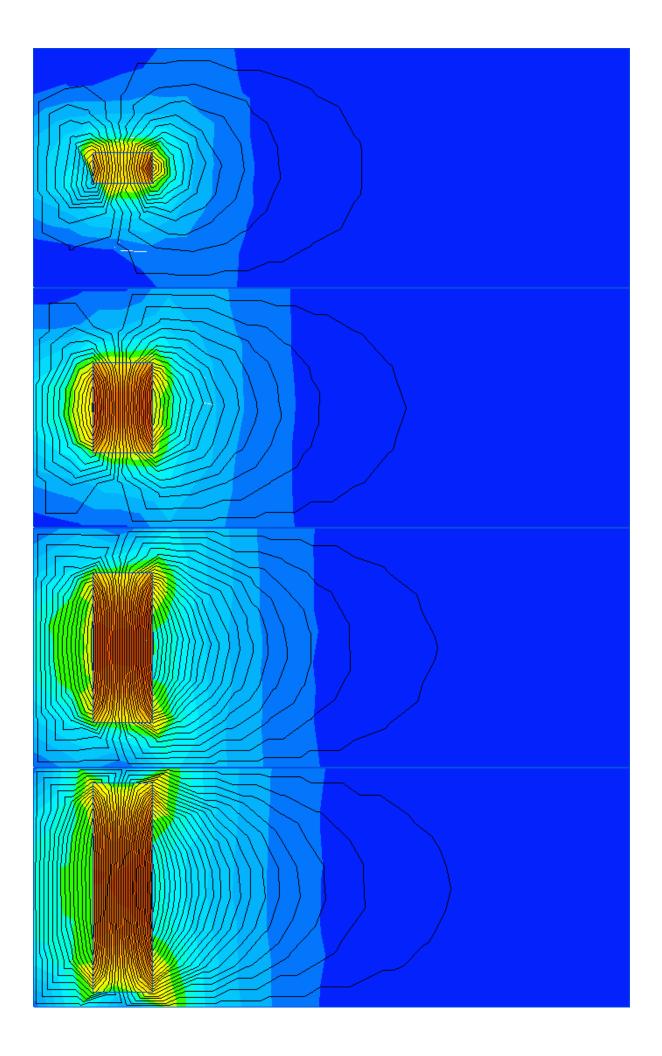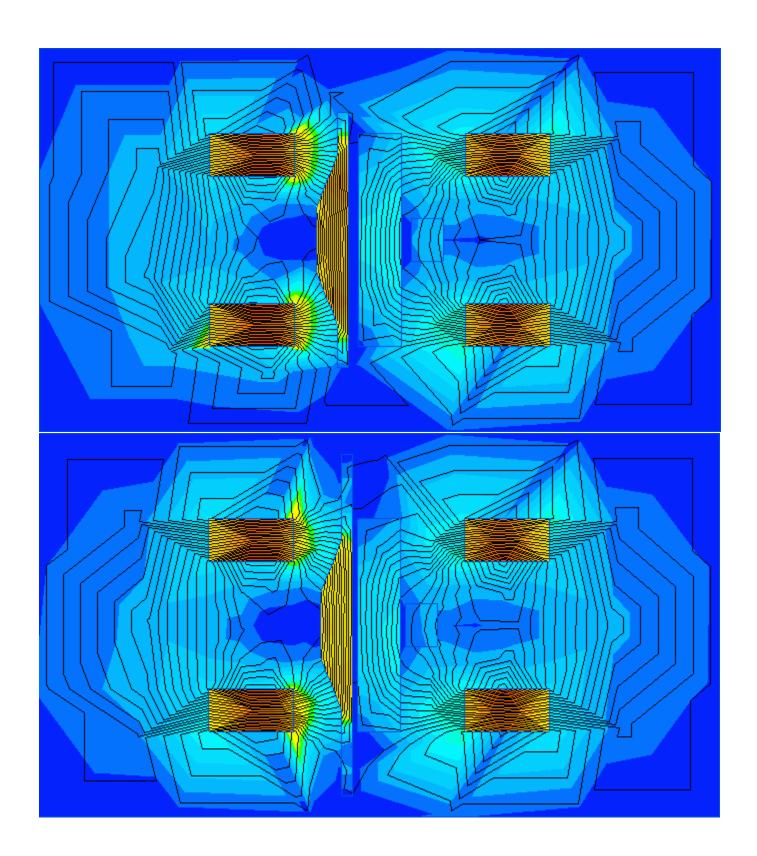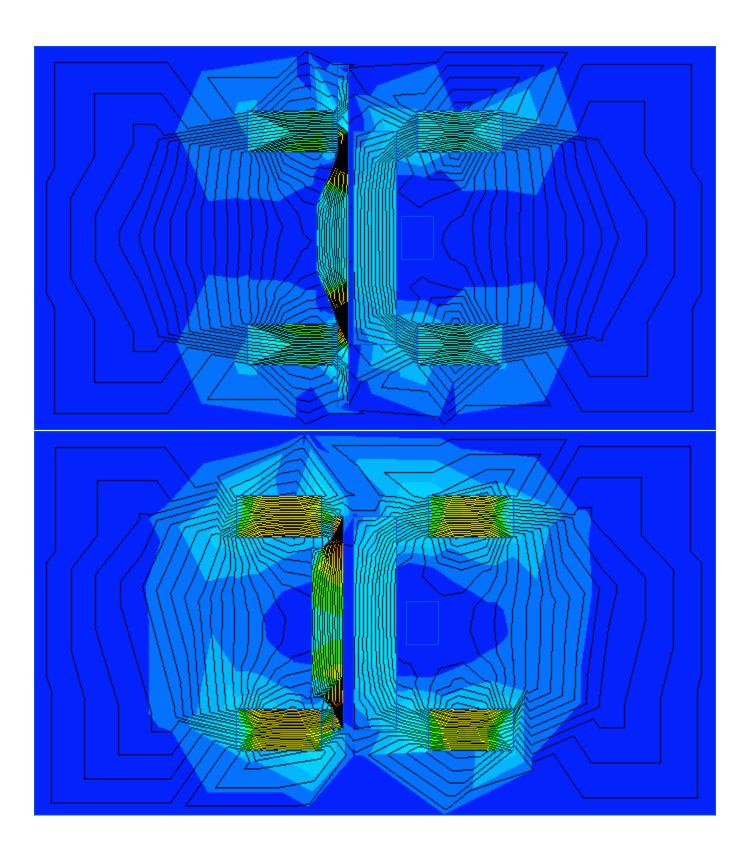
24 GAGE BARE WIRE .0201 DIA

EXCIT. COIL

BI FILA. WOUND

EXCIT COIL

120 V

EXT.

PHASE CONJUGATE VACUUM TRIODE

6.3 V

6.3 V

K1

K2

OUTPUT COIL

25 A T M.

ZERO CROSSING

ZERO CROSSING

INPUT 120 VRMS 60 HZ

P/S

OUTPUT +12VDC

TERNATE CTION S2

620

MACHINE TPUT

Q

Q̄

SB-01

GND

GND

NC

MODE

V_CC

TRANSFER TO NTERNA

42 9

2.49

3.00

4.00

6.00

3.00

I have quite heavily modified the diverter, so next time I get a chance I'll draft the diverter in it's current virtual state.

Side diagram
showing width of
part by radius

0.50

0.25

OUT OF DATE!!!

Operator	: Kelly	Spectro	: 1350.0
Sample	: graphite	Grating	: 1200
Date	: 15-02-2002	Slit	: xxxx
Time	: 8	Objectiv	: x100
Power	: 100mW	Remark	: terrestrial
Excit_line	: 514.532	File	: t
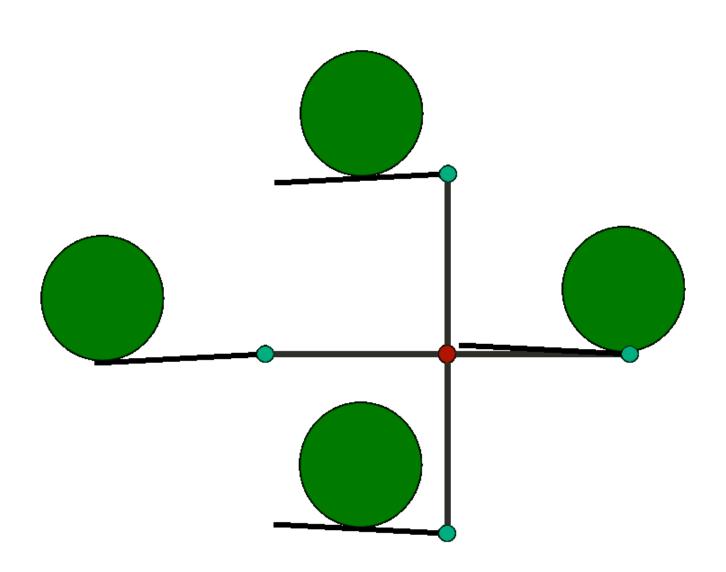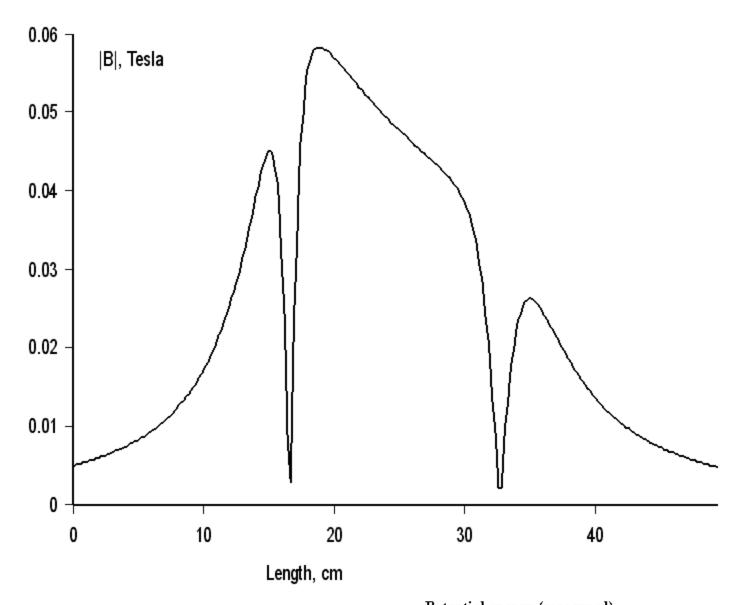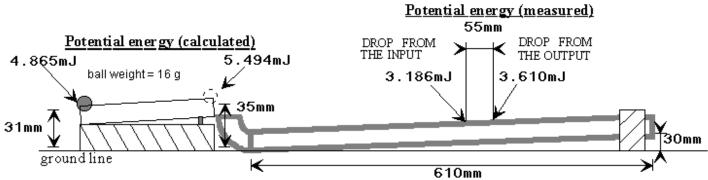
DILOR - JOBIN YVON - SPEX

|B|, Tesla

Length, cm

Potential energy (measured)
55mm

DROP FROM THE INPUT   DROP FROM THE OUTPUT

3.186mJ   3.610mJ

Potential energy (calculated)

4.865mJ   ball weight = 16 g   5.494mJ

35mm

31mm

ground line

30mm

610mm
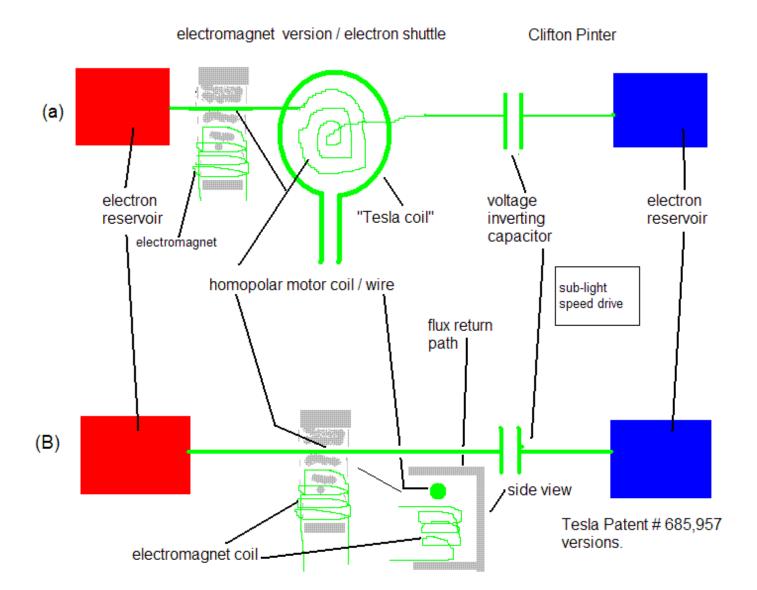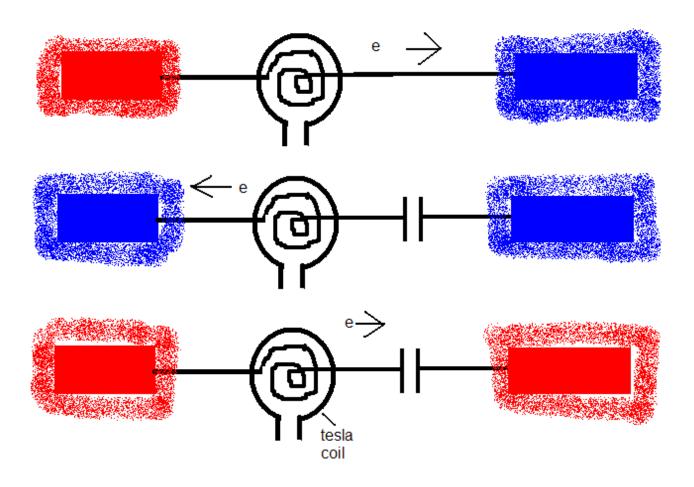
Measured energy Gain = 0.424 mJ

Mechanical energy losses after the drop = 34%

not to scale

Measured efficiency (with mechnical losses) = 113.3%
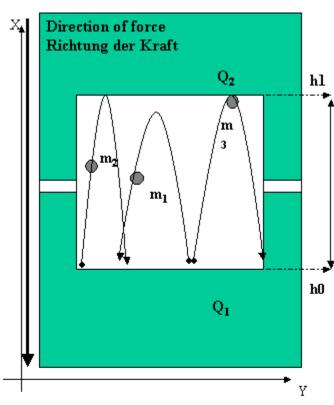
**SMOT v1.01 - ENERGY and EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENTS
by Jean-Louis Naudin 01-21-99 - Email:JNaudin509@aol.com**

electromagnet version / electron shuttle   Clifton Pinter

(a)

electron
reservoir

electromagnet

homopolar motor coil / wire

"Tesla coil"

voltage
inverting
capacitor

electron
reservoir

sub-light
speed drive

(B)

flux return
path

side view

electromagnet coil

Tesla Patent # 685,957
versions.

e →

e ←

e →

tesla coil

Clifton Pinter

Direction of force
Richtung der Kraft

Q_2

m_3

m_2

m_1

Q_1

hl

h0

X

Y

High / Höhe: h
Tempertaur / Temperatur: t
Heat amount / Wärmemenge: Q
Boltzmann Konstante : k

At t=0 is $Q_2 = Q_1$

$V_x m_{1,2,3} := 0$; x=hl because of the force F
$V_x m_{1,2,3} := max$; x=h0

At h=0 is:
$E_{kin} = 0.5\ mv^2$ or $3/2\ kT$
$E_{kin(x,y,z)} = 0.5\ mv^2$ or $3/2\ kT$
Thus
$E_{kin(X=h0)} = 1/3*0.5\ mv^2$ or $1/2\ kT$
Per definition is at x=hl Vx=0
Thus
$E_{kin(x=hl)} = 0$ or $0* kT$ and $E_{pot(x=hl)} = 1/2kT$

If the mass m gets in touch with Q2 it will absorb heat
energy from Q2 because the mass m is cooler then Q2.
Thus at x=hl (heat transfer)
$E_{kin(x=hl)} = 1/3*0.5\ mv^2$ or $1/2\ kT$
On its way back to the ground it will get back its
Potentail Energy (E_{pot}) to ist Kinetic Energy (E_{kin})
Thus at x=h0
$E_{kin(x=h0)} = 2*1/3*0.5\ mv^2$ or $2/2\ kT$
Meaning that the mass m is at x=h0 hotter then Q1
So each mass can transport an maximum amount of
energy of 1/2kT from top to bottom.
The energy transfer will stop as soon as
$E_{kin(x=hl)} \sim Q1$
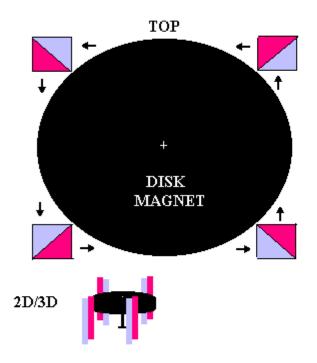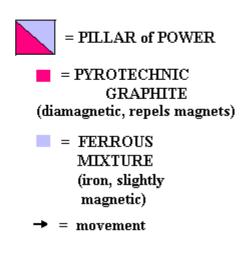
Ortemus' PILLARS of POWER perpetual motion idea.

TOP

DISK
MAGNET

2D/3D

= PILLAR of POWER

= PYROTECHNIC
   GRAPHITE
(diamagnetic, repels magnets)

= FERROUS
   MIXTURE
   (iron, slightly
    magnetic)

= movement
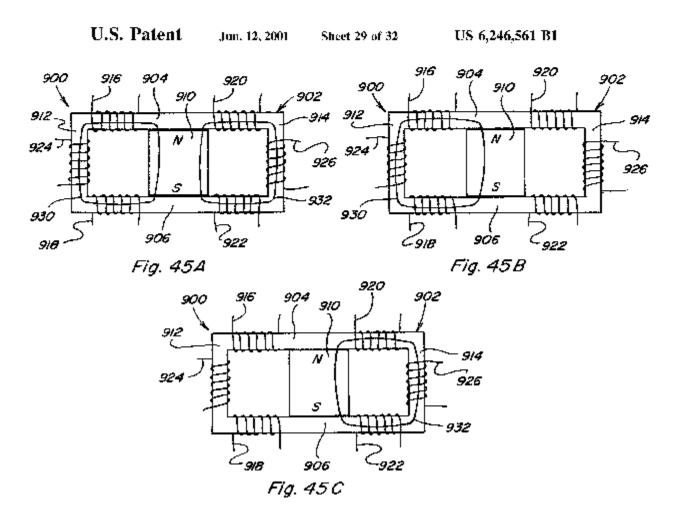
Spot the Difference Between Joe Flynn and the 'MEG'
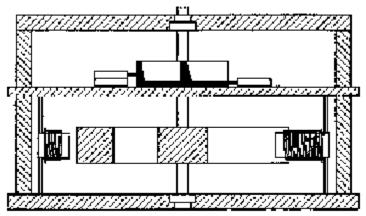
'...the primary flux inducing the voltage in the secondary coils
is supplied by the permanent magnet or magnets
and is far greater than the flux supplied by the control coils.'

I can not see any difference, and neither can Joe Flynn

Joe Flynn has stated companies that violate his intellectual property rights
may be subject to legal action, for damages or other claims, at his discretion

Fig. 45A

Fig. 45B

Fig. 45C
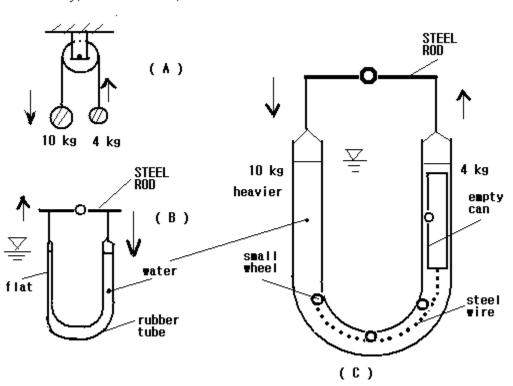
'Lutec' Motor / Generator

Patent Fig. 1: Diagram of Generator

18 % Duty, 6.8 ohm Stator, etc - Just Another Adams Motor

(A)

10 kg   4 kg

STEEL
ROD

(B)

STEEL
ROD

flat

water

rubber
tube

10 kg
heavier

4 kg

empty
can

small
wheel

steel
wire

(C)

bearing

heavier

impossible
to keep
equilibrium

12

14

16

18

20

Fig 1

FIG. 2

48

50

52

54

56

58

60

62

64

a

bearing

to keep
equilibrium

12

FIG 3

E.M.
16-10-
2004

N S S N

N S

Transformation de la force de gravité en énergie électrique
Transformation of the gravity force into electric energy

out
accumulateur
controle

poussée
push

volant
de masse

poids
weight

flywheel

dynamo

poids
weight

pendule

Par le Grand Maître Gilberto

FLUX PUMP

1

2

V CANCELED
INPUT COILS

LINEAR
LOADS

OUTPUT COIL
1

OUTPUT COIL
2

FAST DIODES

EasyMEG

by Dipl. Ing. Stefan Hartmann harti@harti.com
copyright 2002 by www.overunity.com
released 28th of Sept. 2002

Good Karma:
The last shirt has no pockets !
50 % of the license MUST be
donated to charity !

principle circuit diagram:
(corrected version with right coil connections)

high permeable flux core
must not be in saturation !

coupled
switching

switch

+ accumulator

-

R1

coupled
switching

switch

R2

coil 1
same as coil 2
same number
of windings,
same turn
direction

N

**permanent
magnet**

S

coil 2
same as coil 1
same number
of windings,
same turn
direction

high permeable flux core
must not be in saturation !

R1 and R2 are load resistors

Working principle:
Both switches must be toggled fast ON and OFF.
This could also be done by electronic switching.
The flux from the permanent magnet is divided equally into each core leg,
when the 2 switches are OFF.
When both switches are toggled ON, the magnetic fields from the coils
pushes the permanent magnet flux from the left core leg into the right core leg,
so all permanent magnet flux is flowing in the right core leg only.
Now when the switches are switched OFF the flux from the right core leg tries
to balance again back to equilibrium state.
As the coils are now connected via the diodes and the 2 load resistors R1 and R2
in the right direction of the Back EMF Voltage, the equilibrium flux change
drives huge energy back to the accumulator and recharges it.
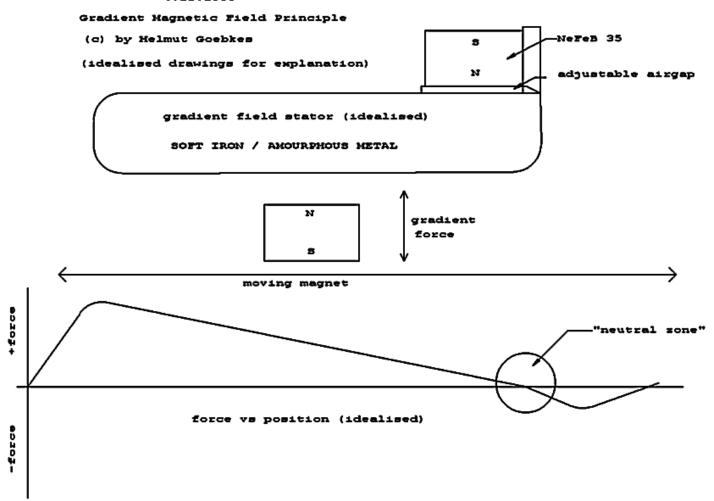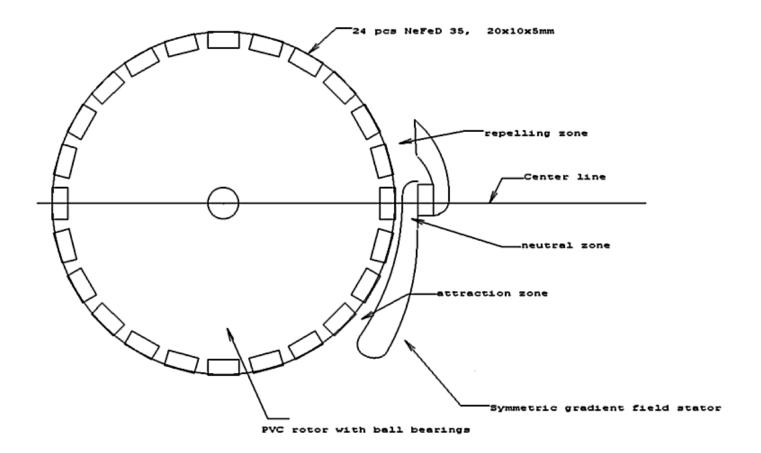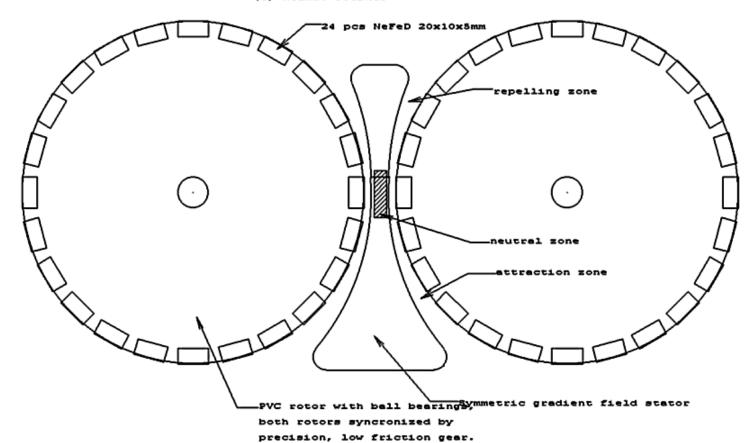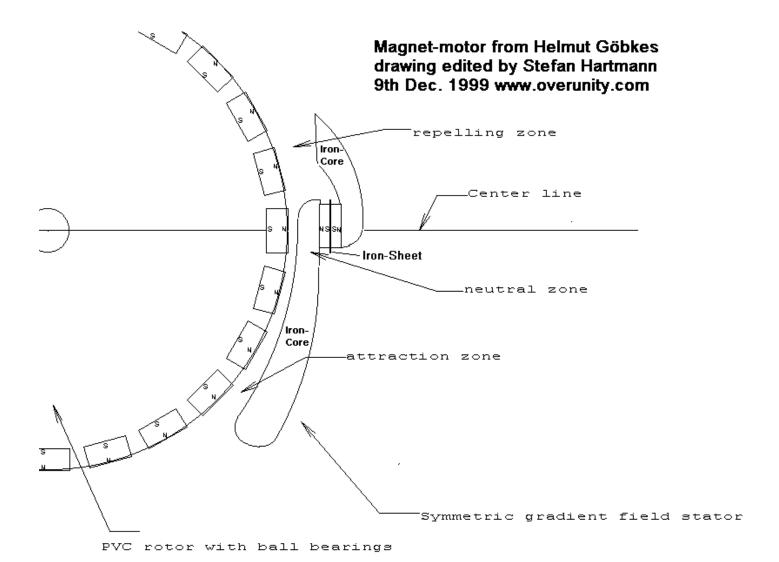
4.12.1999

Gradient Magnetic Field Principle

(c) by Helmut Goebkes

(idealised drawings for explanation)

S

N

— NeFeB 35

adjustable airgap

gradient field stator (idealised)

SOFT IRON / AMOURPHOUS METAL

N

S

gradient
force

moving magnet

+force

-force

"neutral zone"

force vs position (idealised)

24 pcs NeFeD 35, 20x10x5mm

repelling zone

Center line

neutral zone

attraction zone

Symmetric gradient field stator

PVC rotor with ball bearings

Gradient Magnetic Field Motor
Two syncronized rotor design
(c) Helmut Goebkes

24 pcs NeFeD 20x10x5mm

repelling zone

neutral zone

attraction zone

PVC rotor with ball bearings,
both rotors syncronized by
precision, low friction gear.

Symmetric gradient field stator

Magnet-motor from Helmut Göbkes
drawing edited by Stefan Hartmann
9th Dec. 1999 www.overunity.com

repelling zone

Iron-Core

Center line

Iron-Sheet

neutral zone

Iron-Core

attraction zone

Symmetric gradient field stator

PVC rotor with ball bearings

Permanent Magnet Motor
of anonymous German inventor

Commutator
on axis

aircore
copper coil
about
1000
windings
about 0,2 mm
Ø

1st coil
on rotor disc

from Commutator

aircore Coppercoil →
about 50-100
windings
bigger Ø

2nd coil   stator coil

N

permanent
magnet

S

1st coil is pulsed
at the right angle
onto 2nd coil, thus
the rotor is accelerated
to about 10 rev/sec.

27th of Sept. 2003
posted by harti@harti.com

Top

Front

Right

Ø72.00

18.00

26.00

NIB N pole up

Commutator/Brush

14.00

plexiglas tube

rotor coil copper wire
about 750.-1000
windings
about Ø 0,2mm

Commutator
ring

Commutator
brush

Commutator
brush

Commutator
timing
important

N

stator coil
about 50 to 100
windings, bigger Ø

plexiglas
tube for
stator coilcase

permanent magnet
neodym about
1 inch Ø
halfway located inside the stator coil

S

drawn by Stefan Hartmann
on the 29th of Sept. 2003
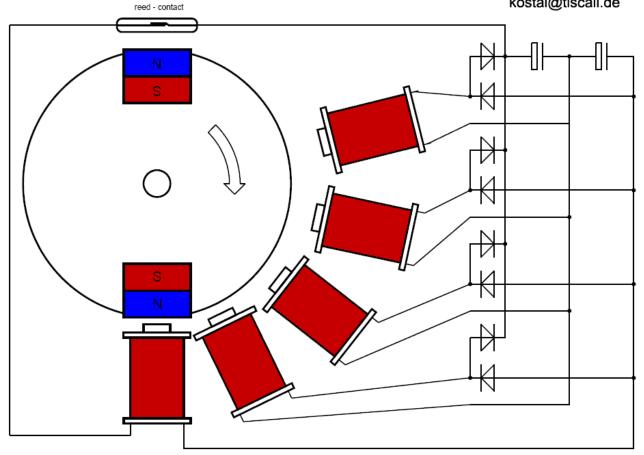
Permanent Magnet Motor idea of Stefan Hartmann
released 29th of Sept. 2003

Top view

rotor disc

axis

permanent magnet inside rotor disc

S

N
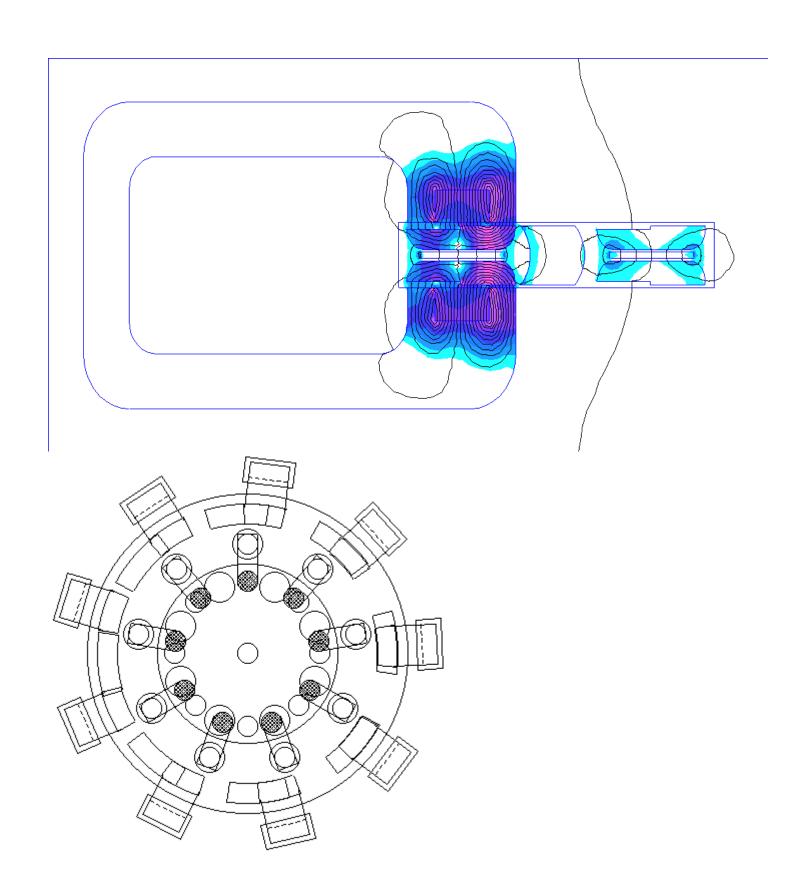
90 degrees

copper coil, coil 1
deflection coil
(shields up the field from coil.

switch closed when magnet is at about 6 o'clock

When the switch is closed, the copper coil shields up the magnetic field from the iron coil to the rotating magnet, so the magnet can rotate on.

iron wire coil, coil 2, rotor magnet gets attracted to this iron wire coil

All coil cores have iron cores, thus the magnet is moved down
this "ramp" and induces current into the coils. The last coil is then switched
in repelling mode across the caps, so the magnet rotor can move on.

PM - Motor proposal
by P. Kostal
23.10.2003
kostal@tiscali.de

Flux Gate Generator Test Assembly

Shunt plate
4" diameter x 1" thick

Magnet/coil
caliper

Flux gate
2" diameter x 2" thick

Magnet/coil
caliper
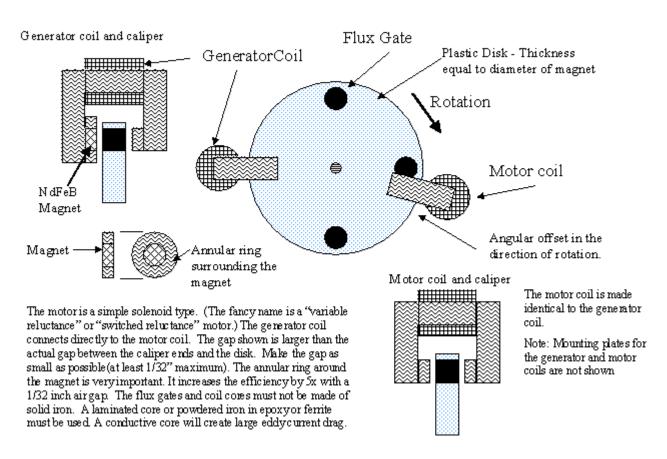
Plastic disk
2" thick

Flux gates, shunt plates, and
calipers are made from 0.009"
thick silicon steel laminated either
by tape winding or layering of cut
lengths.
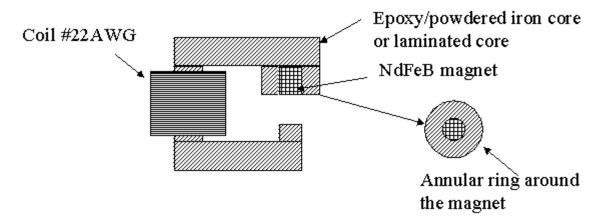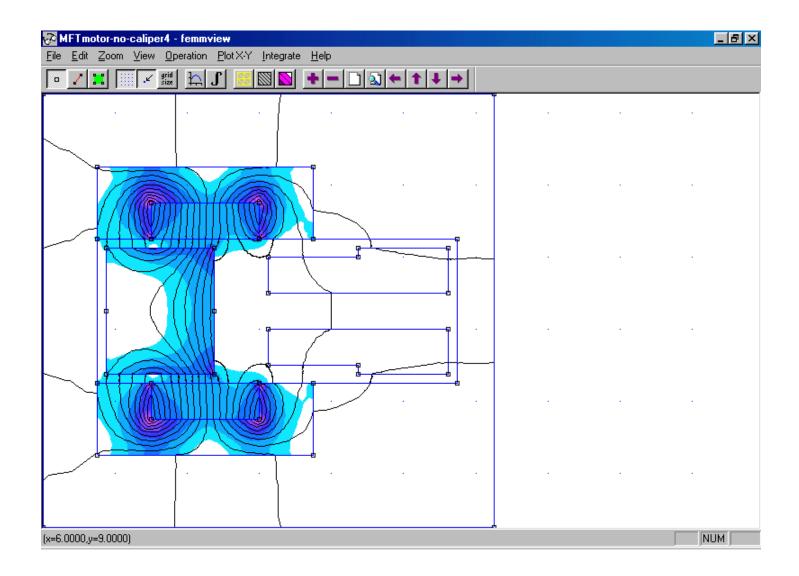
Simple Two Coil Self-powered Flux Gate Motor/Generator

Generator coil and caliper

GeneratorCoil

Flux Gate

Plastic Disk - Thickness
equal to diameter of magnet

Rotation

NdFeB
Magnet

Motor coil

Angular offset in the
direction of rotation.

Magnet

Annular ring
surrounding the
magnet

Motor coil and caliper

The motor coil is made
identical to the generator
coil.

Note: Mounting plates for
the generator and motor
coils are not shown

The motor is a simple solenoid type. (The fancy name is a "variable reluctance" or "switched reluctance" motor.) The generator coil connects directly to the motor coil. The gap shown is larger than the actual gap between the caliper ends and the disk. Make the gap as small as possible (at least 1/32" maximum). The annular ring around the magnet is very important. It increases the efficiency by 5x with a 1/32 inch air gap. The flux gates and coil cores must not be made of solid iron. A laminated core or powdered iron in epoxy or ferrite must be used. A conductive core will create large eddy current drag.

Generator Coil Caliper

Coil #22AWG

Epoxy/powdered iron core
or laminated core

NdFeB magnet

Annular ring around
the magnet

The donut or annular ring around the magnet is critical. This little feature
improves the flux switching ratio by 5x or more and is what achieves over-unity.
The magnet polarity is irrelevant.

File   Edit   Zoom   View   Operation   Plot X-Y   Integrate   Help

(x=5.4600,y=8.1900)

NUM

Density Plot: |B|, Tesla

Range
>1.173e+000
1.066e+000 : 1.173e+000
9.599e-001 : 1.066e+000
8.532e-001 : 9.599e-001
7.466e-001 : 8.532e-001
6.399e-001 : 7.466e-001
5.333e-001 : 6.399e-001
4.266e-001 : 5.333e-001
3.200e-001 : 4.266e-001
2.134e-001 : 3.200e-001
1.067e-001 : 2.134e-001
<1.067e-001
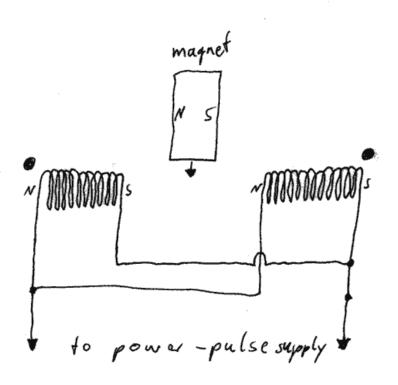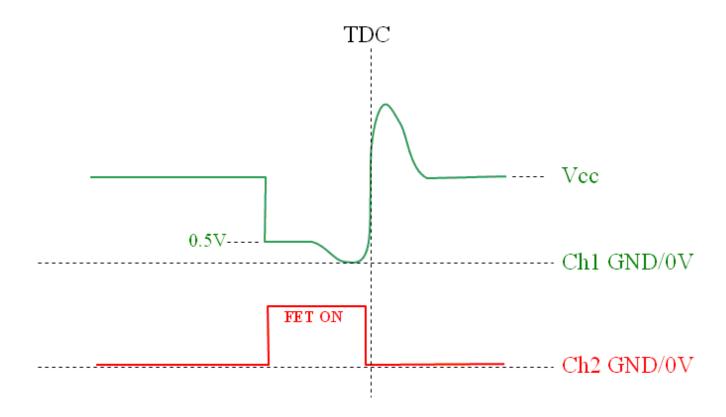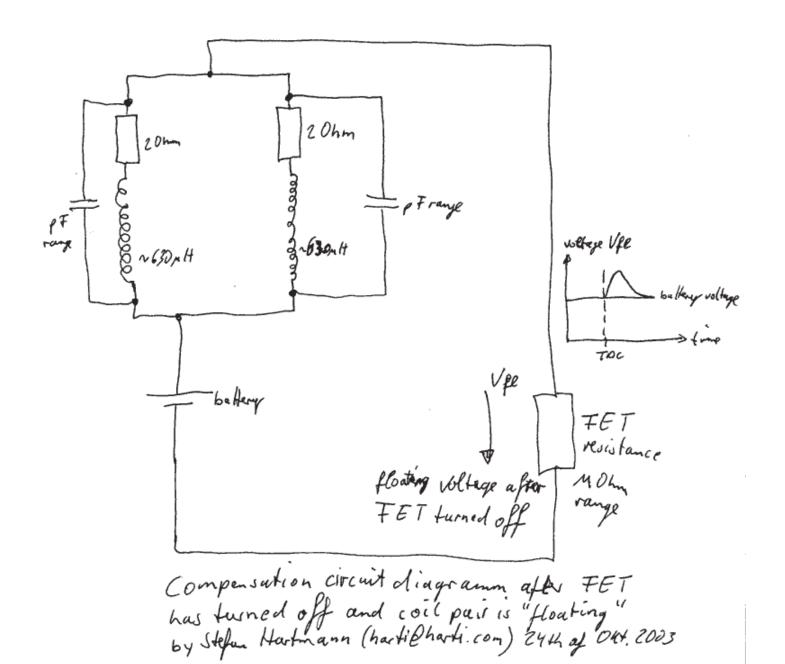
Anti-Lenz law pulse
motor from Garry Stanley (garry@cable.net.nz)

Verified by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
on the 21st Oktober 2003

magnet

to power-pulse supply
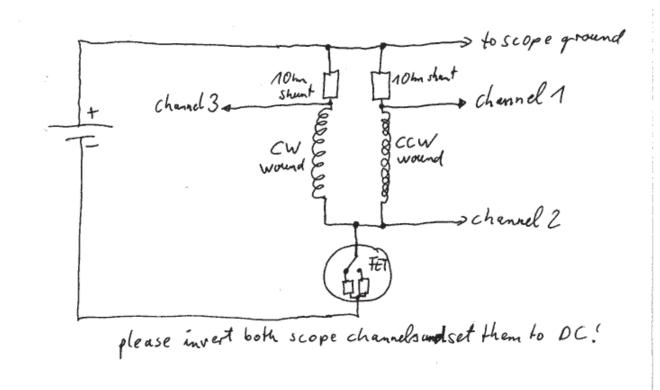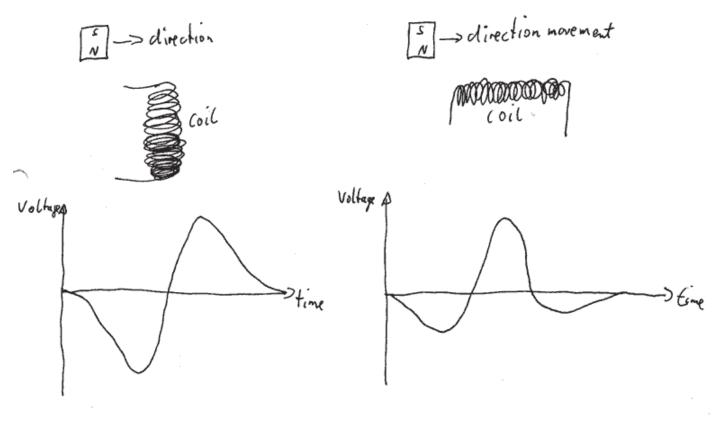
Magnet is sucked into the airgap, when power
is supplied at the shown position. When magnet
is inside airgap, the power to the coils is shut off.
The magnet can then move freely on.
The induction of current into the coils is canceled,
due to the wiring this way! Thus no Lenz law
dragg back! This opens up the possibility to build
huge oversunity pulse motors!
P.S.: The coils are 2 same coils, wound the same way,
just the right coil is rotated by 180 degrees.

TDC

Vcc

0.5V----

Ch1 GND/0V

FET ON

Ch2 GND/0V

2 Ohm

2 Ohm

pF range

pF range

~630µH

~630µH

voltage Vfe

battery voltage

time

TDC

Vfe

battery

floating voltage after
FET turned off

FET
resistance

M Ohm
range

Compensation circuit diagramm after FET
has turned off and coil pair is "floating"
by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com) 24th of Okt. 2003

to scope ground

10hm shunt

channel 3

10hm shunt

channel 1

CW wound

CCW wound

channel 2

FET

please invert both scope channels and set them to DC!

S N → direction

coil

S N → direction movement

coil

Voltage ↑ → time

Voltage ↑ → time

Garry Anti - Lenz Motor

Two Coils

Reed Switch

12V/7,2Ah

1Kohm

TIP 132

Created on 27.10.2003 by futuristic@email.si

Garry Anti - Lenz Motor

Top view

Side view

12V/7,2Ah

TIP132

1K

Created on 27.10.2003 by futuristic@email.si

Garry Stanley Motor (GSM)
magnetic flux diagramm
by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
released 31st of Okt. 2003 for www.overunity.com

Backflux

airgap flux

rotor disc 2

rotor disc 1

S N S N   S N S N

Garry Stanley Motor (GSM)
circuit diagramm
by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
released 30th of Okt. 2003 for www.overunity.com

rotor disc 2

rotor disc 1

S N **S N** **S N** **S N**

Reed Switch

closes, when next magnet is approaching

10 Kohm

coils are flat coils from old 5 1/4 inch floppy disk drives, 24 pieces

there are a total of 12 coilpairs. Over here only 6 are shown !

single coils are about 4 Ohm, total resistance of all 24 coils in this configuration about 11 to 12 Ohms

12 Volt Battery +

12 Volt Battery

12 Volt Battery

12 Volt Battery   96 Volts total

12 Volt Battery

12 Volt Battery

12 Volt Battery

12 Volt Battery -

FET or Transistor with low "ON resistance"

1N4007

Maxwell 3D Field Simulator "dynamo2"

| Variables | Model | Solutions ▼ | Convergence | Profile |

TORQUE SOLUTIONS

Executive Commands

Solver: Magnetostatic ▼

Draw... ✓

Setup Materials... ✓

Setup Boundaries/Sources... ✓

Setup Executive Parameters ▼ ✓

Setup Solution ▼

Solve ▼ ✓

Post Process ▼

Help ▼

Exit

Lorentz Torque Setup

| rotor |
| stator |
| model |

Objects

| box1 |
| box2 |
| box3 |

Value (newtons-meters)

T: -6.434436e-009

Torque Direction

Anchor point: (0.000e+000,0.000e+000,0.000e+000)

End point   : (1.000e+000,0.000e+000,0.000e+000)

Virtual Torque Setup

| rotor |
| stator |
| model |

Objects

| box1 |
| box2 |
| box3 |

Value (newtons-meters)

T: -1.273889e-001

Torque Direction

Anchor point: (0.000e+000,0.000e+000,0.000e+000)

End point   : (1.000e+000,0.000e+000,0.000e+000)

Solution Monitoring

Start | Road Run... | Filez - Sea... | HiJaak ... | Maxwell | Maxwell P... | Maxwell 3... | 9:05 PM

FIGURE 1. RADIONE

Vortex Velocity

7.2

Drum Diameter = 22.5
Drum Height = 33
Vortex Diameter = 8.25
Vortex Height = 1.75
Vortex Velocity = 7.2
Integration Segments = 64
Nozzle Location = 4.25
Nozzle Diameter = 1.5
Pipe Diameter = 2

Feet/Second

Exit Pressure = 1.642 psi
Exit Pressure = 45.497 Inch H2O
Rim Velocity = 19.6364 ft/sec
Spin Velocity at Nozzle Location
 = 7.4182 ft/sec

RPM = 200.01

Pipe Velocity = 25.0905 ft/sec
(Based on Spin and Pressure)

Nozzel Vel = 33.4539 ft/sec
(Pipe Velocity increased thru Nozzle)

Nozzle vs Spin Vel = 4.5097 to 1
Nozzle vs Rim Vel = 1.7037 to 1
Pipe Flow = 4.095 gal/sec

Gallons Water = 30.09

Gross Energy Flow = 1610.9 Watts
Net Energy Flow = 665.3 Watts

weight

weight

weights roll up to the top
of the incline

weight

weight

weight

weight

Pendulum inside Wheel
swings back and forth
on the axis

weight

weight

weight

Bessler wheel concept idea by Stefan Hartmann
harti@harti.com released 2nd March 2004

By Stefan Hartmann
harti@harti.com
on the 29th of February 2004.

Instead of pink color
position the weight holder slips
down to the blue position !

At this position the
thread holder slips
again back to the right.

Gravity wheel idea by Stefan Hartmann

released 2nd March 2004 by harti@harti.com

Gravity wheel concept:

*The 2 red masses will be moved
at 1 and 7 o´clock, so the wheel keeps
on unbalancing. Thus gravity can accelerate
it. The masses will be moved via milliseconds
magnetic pulses which don´t need much energy.*

coil

| Steel core | S | S N magnet | *Steel weight* | N S magnet | → | N | Steel core |

This model helps reduce weight of the wheel. Please notice that the dark lines are under tension/under load from weight while the light gray have no tension/not under load. Notice the weight is square to avoid confusion. It does not roll at all. The length of line on each side of the weight would be the same and about the same length as a spoke.

It is important to notice the point that LOAD is connected to the wheel. For instance at position 1 Load is at the far outer end of spoke. At position 10 the LOAD is carried at the inner point of spoke.

Notice at postive 3-6 the tension is on both lines an nowhere else on the wheel.

Judd Brooks 3/4/2004
Bessler Wheel 2004 v1
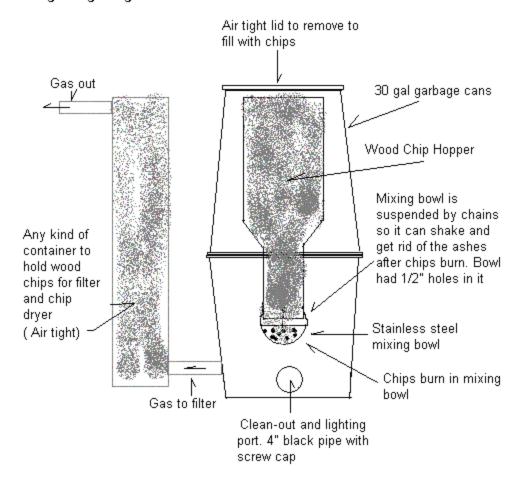
LAWRENCE TECH TEST RESULTS:
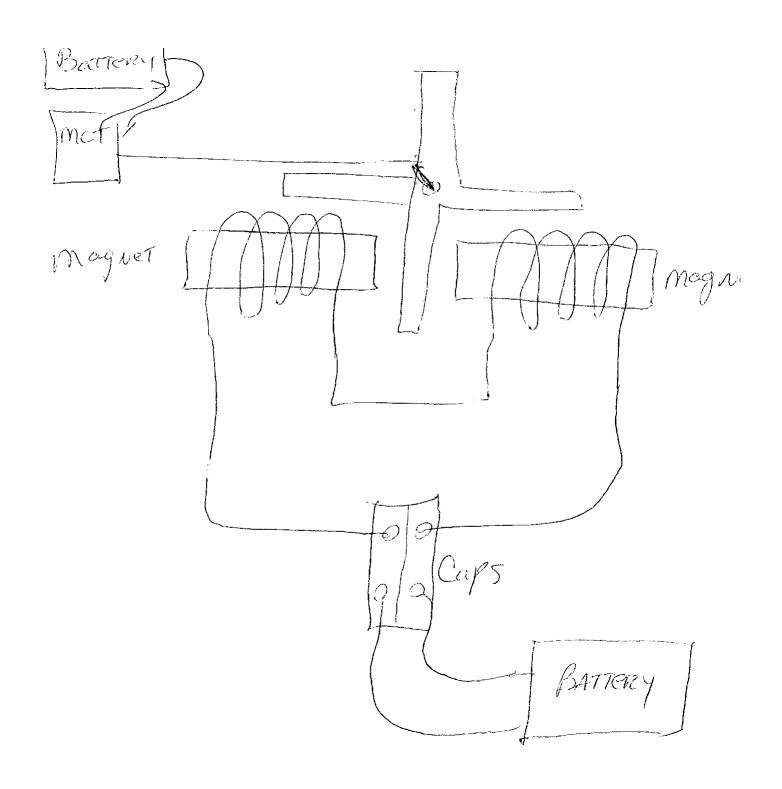
See Attached Documents - Date was 10-6-94 J.W.N.

Test: LAWRENCE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY:

INPUT power			OUTPUT power				(hp) Pout	
V BATT	I BATT	P_in	V METER	RPM	ft/lbs Torque	(@ 16%) Pout	(hp) Pout	
1,0268 kW	90 MA-51W-94.7W		2.38	397	2.0	793	.151	118% Eff. J.W.N.
1,8268 kW	88 MA-JkW-114 W		3.00	500	5.2	2600	.195	324% Eff. J.W.N.
1729 V	70 mA	121 W (.162 hp)	4.00	667 cm	9.0	6000 V	1.14	700% Eff. J.W.N.
4:55 pm	Start up	4:58 stop						
5:02 pm	start up		2.90	467	8.3	3873 (0.73 HA)		

NOTE: Slight increase in Voltage - Causes Tremendous Increase in Power Torque Output! J.W.N.

Roy C. Mullen
9/8/94

9/10/94

9-6-94

9-6-94

One Commutator System Design for the Energy Machine of Joseph Newman

"Flattened View" of Commutator w/Conductor Strips and Connections.
(This particular design is an apr. 18" long cylinder with apr. 10" diameter.)

NEWMAN ENERGY PRODUCTS
Route 1, Box 52
Lucedale, MS 39452 USA
(601) 947-7147 • (504) 524-3063
email:
josephnewman@earthlink.net

This is one of actually many different possible designs.
® Prototype, 1979 © Copyright, 1966-1996
Joseph W. Newman All Rights Reserved.

COIL 1 Capacitor

COIL 2 Capacitor

The commutator cylinder is simply 'coupled with' this same (extended) shaft of the magnet rotor.

Dashed lines represent connections imbedded in plastic.

Dashed rectangles are negative conductor strips on opposite side of commutator.

As a rule of thumb, for every 40 lbs. of wire one can have 20-30 lbs. of magnets.

Brush and wire to positive pole of battery

Brush and wire to negative pole of battery

Additional information about this technology is contained within the book, The Energy Machine of Joseph Newman [ISBN: 0-9613835-7-7; 7th Edition, 470 pgs, 160 drawings, $74.95] available from Joseph Newman Publishing Company, Route 1, Box 52, Lucedale, MS 39452. A 1hr/45min VHS tape [$30] which shows operational prototypes is also available.

Capacitors: Should be large, 20-40 lbs., available from elec. supply co. or Power Co.

BATTERY 2000 Volt DC

Switch

Joseph Newman sincerely asks you to Master his book and understand WHY this general design is used. Don't simply copy it like a "parrot". Such an understanding will enable you to visualize MANY different possible designs!

Magnets
N N N N S S S S

Epoxy Fiberglass Filler (available at Walmart)

The magnets are applied relative to the width to the flat on the six-sided hex shaft. The magnets in this design are neodymium 1/2 inch thick, 1-3/4 inch long and approx. 1-1/4 inches wide. One can use ceramic magnets, but one will need to make the motor larger. For magnet and wire sources, see the Manufacturer's Directory at any library. REMEMBER, THE BATTERIES ARE CONNECTED IN SERIES. THE SYSTEM IS DESIGNED TO UTILIZE HIGH VOLTAGE AND LOW CURRENT.

Wire to one-half of other side of commutator (+)

Newman Motor/Generator (1 Coil Design)
Original drawing by Ralph Chiocchio with amendments by Evan Soule', Jr.

Fiberglass or equivalent

Top View

FIGURE A

Magnets (Qualitative depiction of magnets [Magnet rotor] CAN BE apr 28" long. Designs may vary w/# of magnets.)

Bearing

Wire

(+)

FIGURE B

(+)

(−)

Wire to one-half of one side of commutator (−)

The above design represents TWO separate commutators — one going to each coil.

This particular model is 28 in. long. Magnet housing for wire = 4 7/8 ID. After wraping wire, dip it in insulating varnish.

The injected-molded commutator would be attached to one end of the shaft or parallel to the motor.

The Newman Motor/Generator utilizes low current & HIGH VOLTAGE and operates COOL!

Depicted in Fig. A is one coil. The system can also be designed with two (2) coils as depicted in the book, page 463. The dots distributed throughout the commutator design (above) represent wire connections to brushes and commutator copper segments to one another.

In Fig. B, one additional coil is shown at right angles to the original coil (depicted in Drawing A). Two more 200# coils can also be placed at 45 degree angles to coils shown and capacitors for Greater Output Power. The larger the unit is built, [the greater the number of copper atoms], the Greater the Power Output.

The additional coil system B(s) does the same as above in Figure A and is attached to other side of commutator.

130# Magnet Rotor

MAGNETS Qualitative, not quantitative depiction

STEEL SHAFT

HOUSING & WIRE

BEARINGS

PARTS NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION:
1. Magnetic insulated wire [copper, 38 gauge, 140#, 56 equal lengths in parallel
2. Fiberglass or equivalent (spool wire is wrapped around) — made in two (2) equal halves, or better yet, made in 4 or 6 equal parts. Be sure to use capacitors. (Special design recently innovated.)
3. Two (2) bearings
4. One (1) Steel Shaft on which magnets are placed
5. Magnets (permanent, neodymium — 6-sided and neodymium magnets on six sides)

Simple wood gas generator
2 - 30 galon garbage cans

Air tight lid to remove to
fill with chips

Gas out

30 gal garbage cans

Wood Chip Hopper

Mixing bowl is
suspended by chains
so it can shake and
get rid of the ashes
after chips burn. Bowl
had 1/2" holes in it

Any kind of
container to
hold wood
chips for filter
and chip
dryer
(Air tight)

Stainless steel
mixing bowl

Chips burn in mixing
bowl

Gas to filter

Clean-out and lighting
port. 4" black pipe with
screw cap

Battery

mcf

Magnet

Magn

Caps

BATTERY

Flux Density
B (T)

■	1.080
■	0.972
■	0.864
■	0.756
■	0.648
■	0.540
■	0.432
■	0.324
■	0.216
■	0.108
■	0.000

N

Press any key to continue

Solid State Newman effect OU transformer

DC voltage output

DC voltage output

spark gap   lamp1

1:1 transformer

lamp3   spark gap

12 Volts car battery

spark gap   lamp2

lamp4   spark gap

DC voltage output

DC voltage output

idea by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
copyright www.overunity.com
released 25th of March 2001

First circuit

300 mA

Amp

8 Volts DC

15000 uF

Fluorescent tube driver circuit

tube driver output
ferrite transformer

8 Watts
FL Tube

BY 228

220 **nano Farad**

1000Volts

This is the first circuit.
The 8 Watts FL tube burns very bright
with just 2.4 Watts of input it resembles
an 8 Watts of luminance. The voltage at the tube
is almost square wave at about 20 Khz
with about 60/40 duty cycle.

Electron Pumping FL tube Light
**by Dipl. Ing. Stefan Hartmann
copyright 1999 www.overunity.com
released 26th of October 1999**

110 mA when S1 is closed
105 mA when S1 is open

Amp

8 Volts DC

15000 uF

Fluorescent tube driver circuit

tube driver output
ferrite transformer

S1

8 Watts
FL Tube

BY228

This is the second circuit.
The tube is grounded versus the house-ground,
not the circuit ground. This way you can use the
"free electrons" from the ground potential to light the
tube. The tube lights up with about 1 Watts of luminance.
When opening the output switch S1 the input current decreases
from 110 mA to just 105 mA, so you see, that the tube does not draw
much power from the driver circuit ! The light power comes mainly
from "sucking in" elctrons from the ground potential.

$W = qV$ is the electric potential energy of a charge q in an electric potential V.

$P = \dfrac{dW}{dt} = \dfrac{d(qV)}{dt} = \dfrac{dq}{dt}V + q\dfrac{dV}{dt} = IV + q\dfrac{dV}{dt}$ is the electrical power.

Usually only $P_1 = IV$ is described in most text books.

The other powerterm $P_2 = q\dfrac{dV}{dt}$ can be understood only as a scalar field effect,

and it is almost always ignored.

Example: a parametric capacity fluctuation.

Suppose a capacity C fluctuates in time: $\dfrac{dC}{dt} \neq 0$

Let the charge Q on this capacitor be constant. $\left(\dfrac{dQ}{dt} = 0\right)$
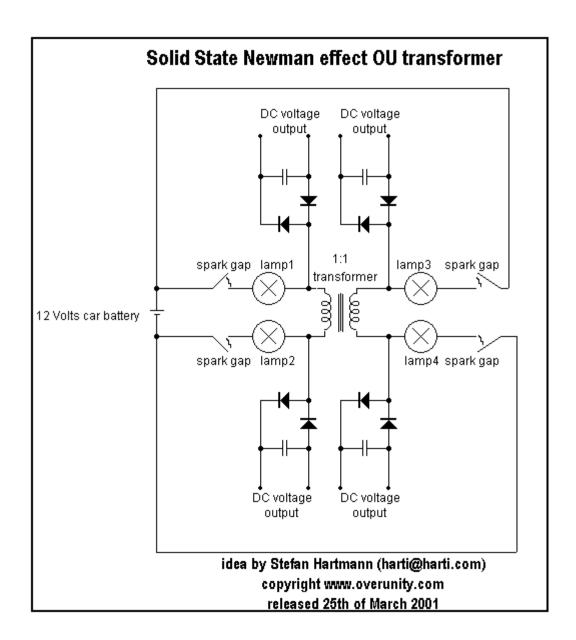
$Q = VC \qquad V = \dfrac{Q}{C}$

$\dfrac{dV}{dt} = \dfrac{1}{C}\dfrac{dQ}{dt} + Q\dfrac{d\left(\dfrac{1}{C}\right)}{dt} = Q\dfrac{d\left(\dfrac{1}{C}\right)}{dt}$

$P_2 = Q\dfrac{dV}{dt} = Q^2\dfrac{d\left(\dfrac{1}{C}\right)}{dt} = -\dfrac{Q^2}{C^2}\dfrac{dC}{dt} = -V^2\dfrac{dC}{dt}$

$P_1 = IV = \dfrac{dQ}{dt}V = 0$

The scalar field powerterm P_2 is clearly non-zero, while the standard powerterm P_1 is zero.

Fluorescent tube 8 Watts

1N4007

S1

secondary
220 Volts
240 Ohm

selfrunning vibrator
Relay switch

primary:
30 Volts
5.7 Ohm
DC resis.

Battery
12 Volts

+

-

transformer
220 Volts to 30 Volts type
0.4 Amp ca. 5 Watts type
used backwards

efficient spark gap driven fluorescent lamp driver
version 1.1, idea based on Konzen´s spark gap effects
and Newman technology, battery recharching effect !
released and tested on 21st of June 2001
by Stefan Hartmann for www.overunity.com

Free electrons catcher converter

original drawing by Bruce Perrault (www.nuenergy.org)

Long electret coax cable, charges up in the air !

edited version with electret coax cable
by Stefan Hartmann (harti@harti.com)
for www.overunity.com
released 9th of October 2004

tuned
spark plug

1 - 2 mm

Low
winding
side

High voltage / high winding side of ign. coil

ground of ignition coil

12 volt
ignition coil

charging
switch

12 volt deep cycle
storage battery

1N4001
diode

earth
ground

T

16.18 KVAC

P

ROTOR →

HV

LV 161.8VAC OUT

10 K V DC

P

HVD

BRK77

coils

neon bulb

charge battery

BY228

drive battery

White LEDs

neon bulb

D1

R1
680

1N4007

Stefan Hartmann´s tip to enhance Sterling Allen´s Bedini Circuit
Released 12th of October 2004 by harti@harti.com

neon bulb

charge battery

BY228

drive coil

+

-

Neon Bulb fires at about 80 to 90 Volts
breakthrough voltage, so the spike has lots
of time to buildup. Without this bulb there is
no big current pulse going into the charge battery.
Maybe 2 or 3 bulbs in series will enhance the effects
so the voltage goes even higher before firing.

drive battery

4 Reed Relay
switches in series
switch off the coil
faster of the drive battery
and give more negative
current spikes as in
Joe Newman´s last
motor setup.

Stefan Hartmann´s 2nd tip to enhance Sterling Allen´s Bedini Motor Circuit
Released 13th of October 2004 by harti@harti.com (www.overunity.com)

iron inner cylinder
(positive pole)

outer cylinder
(negative pole)

non-inductive coil

L

C

Superconductor oscillator ¿OU?

superconductor primary
winding of trafo

superconductor
wires

common
copper
wires

tank circuit

load circuit   load

pre-charged
superconductor
capacitor

LC oscillator made with superconductor materials
(wires, capacitor plates and coil)
coupled by a transformer to the load circuit.
It isn't a damped oscillation, since resistance is eliminated
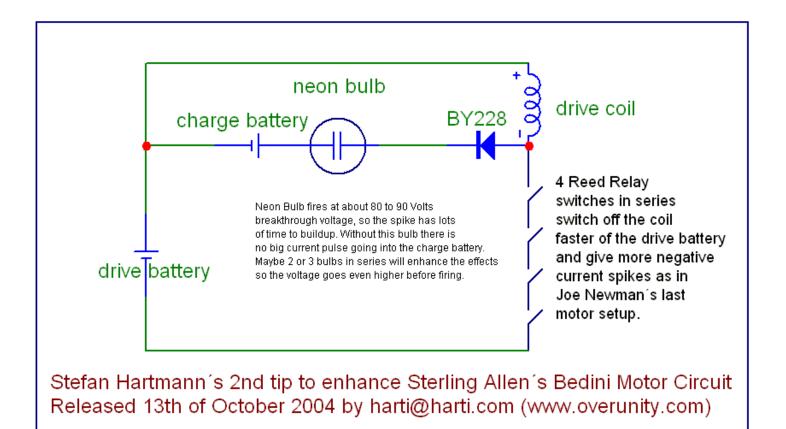because of the superconductor materials.
The transformer is here for not detuning the tank circuit.

Idea is to achieve a continuous oscillation (ac) an then
transfer the current to the load without detuning the
oscillator circuit.

Walter Castell 24/11/04
wally88ar@yahoo.com.ar

R2
100 Ohm

L1
choke

500 Ohm lin

10 Ohm
R3

transformer:
2 x 22 Volts
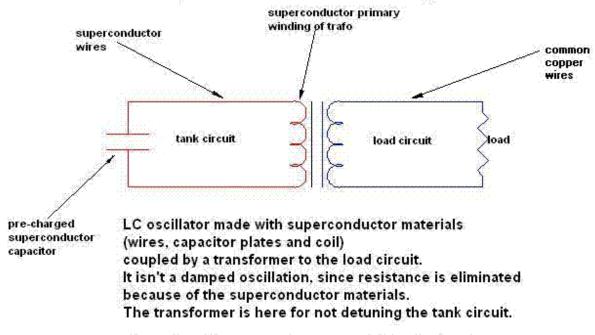4 amps coils
DC resistance:
1.3 Ohm per coil

DC ampmeter

to scope

P600

K1

R1

12 Volt
drive battery pack

C1 20.000 uF

0.27 Ohm

IRF640

neon-bulbs

D2
P600

12 Volt 2nd battery pack

Marcus Wagner test circuit by Stefan Hartmann
harti@harti.com for www.overunity.com
released 2nd of March. 2005

R2
100 Ohm

L
choke

500 Ohm lin

DC   ampmeter

transformer:
2 x 22 Volts
4 amps coils
DC resistance:
1.3 Ohm per coil

12 Volt

C1 20.000 uF

to scope

R1

P600

K1

drive   battery pack

0.27 Ohm

D1

IRF640

D 3
P600

neon-bulbs

D2
P600

10 Ohm
R3

12 Volt   2nd battery pack

L
choke

Marcus Wagner test circuit by Stefan Hartmann
harti@harti.com for www.overunity.com
released 2nd of March. 2005   Version 2

Marcus' circuit Version 3.51 corrected

Choke

R4
20R 100W

S1

pri. Bat
12V

C1
22.000µF
40V

C2
1.000µF
35V

sec. Bat
12V

D3
BBC DS 80-11A

main coils
1:1

D1
bunch of 1N4007

T1

Transistor or
IGBT or
FET or
MOSFET

R1
15R 10W

R2
100R 100W

R3
27K 20W

D2
bunch of 1N4007

Primary-current
meter

Secondary-current
meter

Choke

Ampere-meters = MOVING-IRON-METERS, very important because of their additonal inductance!
Battery = 12V sealed lead-acid-gel 1.3Ah
Chokes = Use additonal inductances/chokes, esp. when you dont have moving-iron-meters.
D1, D2 = use many diodes in parallel to make up the current you need.
D3 = High-Power Diode or bunch of single 1N4007, too.
main coils = 1:1, 2x 450 Turns #20 AWG enammeld copperwire. Core is made of
soft-steels-nails. As many as I fir in. Windings are closely interwound.
R1 = Base-Resistor
R2 = "Variable Base-Resistor"
R3 = "Biasing"
R4 = "Variale Input-Current"
R1, R2, R3, R4 = High-wattage, wire-wound variable resistors
(they look pretty like a variac each, and are eaqually heavy) They also serve as an additional
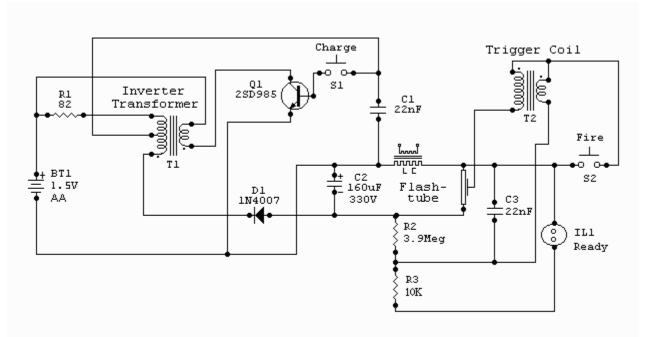inductance!!!
S1 = main on/off switch
T1 = Can be almost any Transistor, IGBT or FET/MOSTFET. It must only be suitabke sized.
 HEATSINK may be needed!

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a.fallen.angel@gmx.de

Flash Schematic

Golden cross of six gold atoms

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Gold atom (two views)

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